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ABSTRACT

This is the seventh of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in the use and recognition of Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the eight lessons include dialogues, grammar analyses, recombination drills, guidelines for translation, vocabulary lists, pictorial aids, and reading and writing exercises. The emphasis of the course is on military science. (JB)

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CHINESE-MANDARIN

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BASIC COURSE

VOLUME VII
LESSONS 72-79

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FEBRUARY, 1966

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CHINESE-MANDARIN
BASIC COURSE

Volume VII

Lessons 72 - 79

February 1966

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSONS PAGE

72 ---- 1

73 ---- 41

74 ---- 83

75 ---- 123

76 ---- 159

77 ---- 195

78 ---- 227

79 ---- 259

Vocabulary Index ---- 297

LESSON 72

I. Structural Dialogue

1.	A:	以前你住在那兒?	Where did you live formerly?
	B:	以前我住在中國.	Formerly I lived in China.
	A:	以前你住在中國甚麼地方?	Where did you live in China?
	B:	我住在北平.	I lived in Běiping.
	A:	住在北平做甚麼?	What were you doing in Běiping?
	B:	我做大夫.	I was a doctor.
	A:	你現在還做大夫嗎?	Are you still a doctor?
	B:	我現在還做大夫. 天天很忙, 因爲有很多病人要我看病.	I am still a doctor. I have always been busy because there are many patients who ask me to take care of them.
	A:	以前你的病人多還是現在的病人多?	Did you have more patients before or do you have more patients now?

L. 72

B:	現在的病人没有以前的多.	The patients I have now are not as many as I had formerly.
A:	為甚麼以前病人多, 現在病人少?	Why did you have more patients then?
B:	大概因為以前我没好好兒給他們看病, 病人的病 ywè 來 ywè 利害.	Probably because I did not treat their illness carefully and their illness got worse.
A:	以前你不是在醫院裏頭做醫生嗎?	Weren't you formerly a doctor in a hospital?
B:	對了. 有一次給病人動手 shu 忘了把刀子拿出來, 給 féng 在 dù 子裏頭了. 所以他們不要我了.	That is right. Once I operated on a patient and forgot to take out a knife, thus sealing it in his abdomen. So they did not want me anymore.
A:	為甚麼現在還有病人來找你看病呢?	If that is the case, how come there are still patients who let you treat them?

	B:	因為他們不知道我以前的事情: 並且我現在很小心, 病人都喜歡我.	Because they do not know what I did. I am also very careful now, so they all like me.
	A:	你的太太以前是一個 nèikē 大夫嗎?	Was your wife formerly a doctor of internal medicine?
	B:	不是. 以前他是一個護士, 所以現在他一有工夫就幫我忙. 他特別注意不讓我再做錯事情.	No, she was a nurse. So now whenever she has time, she helps me. She pays special attention and sees to it that I do not make mistakes again.
2.	A:	你吃飯以前, 作甚麼?	What do you do before meals?
	B:	吃飯以前, 我甚麼都不做, 就休息休息.	Before meals I don't do a thing but rest.
	A:	你吃飯以前, 聽無線電報告嗎?	Do you listen to radio reports before meals?
	B:	吃飯以前, 我有的時候聽無線電報告.	Sometimes I listen to radio reports before meals.

A:	吃飯以前,念中國書好不好?	Is it good to study Chinese before meals?
B:	吃飯以前,最好別念中國書. 飯不容易syāuhwa.	You'd better not study before meals. It is not good for your digestion.
A:	睡覺以前,念中國書好不好?	Is it good to study Chinese before going to bed?
B:	也不好,睡覺以前,太lèi,念中國書就睡不着了.	It isn't good either. You will be too tired before going to bed. If you study Chinese then, you won't be able to go to sleep.
A:	那麽,甚麽時候念中國書最好?	Well, then what is the best time to study Chinese?
B:	我没找着héshr̀的時候以前,不能告訴你.	I cannot tell you before I find a suitable time.
3. A:	三年以前你在這兒嗎?	Were you here three years ago?

B: 三年 以前 我 沒 在 這兒.	I was not here three years ago.
A: 三年 以前 你 在 那兒?	Where were you three years ago?
B: 三年 以前 我 在 Ōujou.	I was in Europe three years ago.
4. A: 你 現在 已經 打了 預 fángjēn 了. 以後 還 要 打 嗎?	You have already had your inoculations. Are you going to have some more later?
B: 我 想 以後 不要 再 打 了.	I don't think I shall have more later.
A: 你 以後 還 得 去 jyǎnchá 身體 嗎?	Are you going to have another physical examination later?
B: 我 以後 不必 再 去 jyǎnchá 身體 了. 一次 就 夠 了.	I don't need to. Once is enough.
A: 你 以後 有病 還是 去 看 那個 大夫 嗎?	Are you going to see that doctor if you become ill later?
B: 我 以後 有病 還是 去 看 那個 大夫, 因為 他	If I become ill later, I am going to see that doctor because

	對病人特別小心.	he is particularly careful with his patients.
A:	以後我有病,請你給我介紹好不好?	If, later, I become ill, will you introduce me to him?
B:	當然,像他這樣好的大夫,我一定介紹我所有的朋友去看病.	Of course. Since he is such a good doctor, I shall introduce him to all my friends.
5. A:	你早上起來以後作甚麼?	What do you do after you get up in the morning?
B:	我起來以後就shwāyá, shù口, gwā hú子.	After I get up, I brush my teeth, rinse my mouth, and shave.
A:	作完了這些事以後作甚麼?	What do you do after you finish all these?
B:	我就洗dzǎu.洗dzǎu	Then I take a bath. After the bath I

	以後就吃早飯.	have my breakfast.
A:	吃完了早飯以後就上學嗎?	Do you go to school after you finish breakfast?
B:	禮拜一到禮拜五,吃完了早飯以後就上學.禮拜六上街.禮拜天到禮拜táng去作禮拜.	From Monday to Friday I go to school after breakfast. On Saturday I go downtown after breakfast. On Sunday I go to church.
6. A:	你幾個月以後才bìyè?	How many months later will you graduate?
B:	我六個月以後才bìyè.	I won't graduate until six months from now.
A:	Bìyè 以後,你就到中國去嗎?	Are you going to China after graduation?
B:	不,一個月以後才去.因為我得回家看父母.	No, not until one month after graduation. I have to go home to visit my parents.

A:	四年以後你才回國嗎?	Will you come back after four years?
B:	不,到中國去十八個月以後就可以回國.	No. I can come back after eighteen months in China.
A:	你從中國回來以後,你的中文一定說的比現在好的多了吧.	After you come back from China, your Chinese will certainly be much better than now, I suppose.
B:	我不但希望說的比現在好,並且希望會寫很多字,會看所有的中文報紙.	Not only do I hope that my spoken Chinese will be better than now, I also hope that I shall be able to write many characters and read all Chinese newspapers.
7. A:	日本是在中國以西嗎?	Is Japan west of China?
B:	不,日本是在中國以東,美國以西.	No, Japan is east of China and west of the United States.

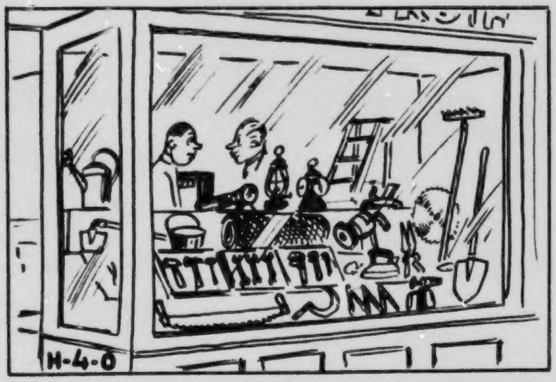
A:	上海以北有甚麽大城?	What are the big cities north of Shànghǎi?
B:	上海以北有很多有名的大城,北平就是一個.	There are many famous big cities north of Shànghǎi. Běipíng is one.
A:	Táiwān是在上海以北嗎?	Is Táiwān north of Shànghǎi?
B:	不對. Táiwān是在上海以南.	No. Táiwān is south of Shànghǎi.
A:	我以上所說的你都明白嗎?	Do you understand all that I've said?
B:	你以上所說的我都明白,因爲你說的很清楚.	I understand all that you've just said, because you spoke very clearly.
A:	坐火車,看電yǐng兒,幾歲以上的小孩子得買pyàu?	At what age are children required to buy tickets for riding a train or going to a movie?
B:	我想三歲以下不必買pyàu.	I think that children under three years of age are not required to buy tickets.

A:	美國人多少歲以上得當兵？	At what age does an American have to do military service?
B:	十八歲以上得當兵，十八歲以下不必當兵.	He must serve after he is 18 years old. He doesn't need to serve when he is under 18.
A:	這件衣shang三天以內作的好嗎？	Will these clothes be ready within three days?
B:	三天以內作的好，請你不用着jí．作好了就給你送去.	It will be ready within three days. Please don't worry. When it is ready I shall send it to you.
A:	天已經黑了，五lǐ以外的東西大概看不見了吧？	It is dark now. We probably cannot see things beyond five miles, can we?
B:	我的yǎnjing太壞就是白天一lǐ以外的東西	My eyesight is too bad. Even in the daytime I cannot see things beyond

也看不見.

one mile.

L. 72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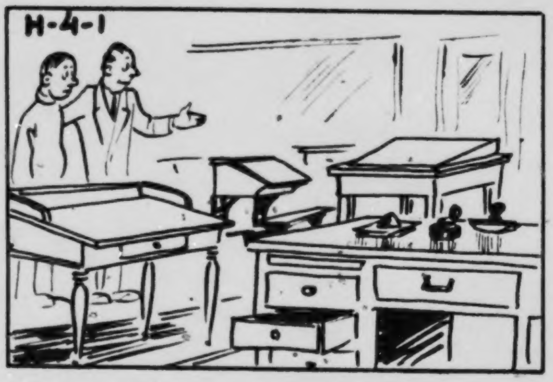
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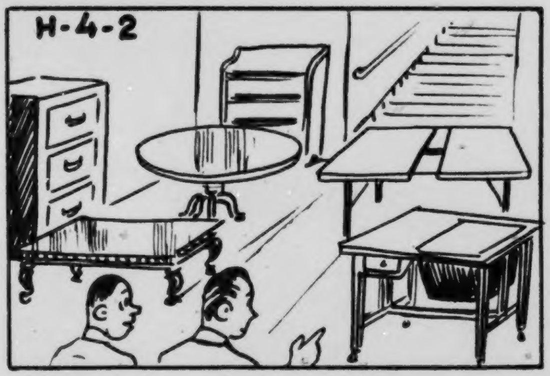
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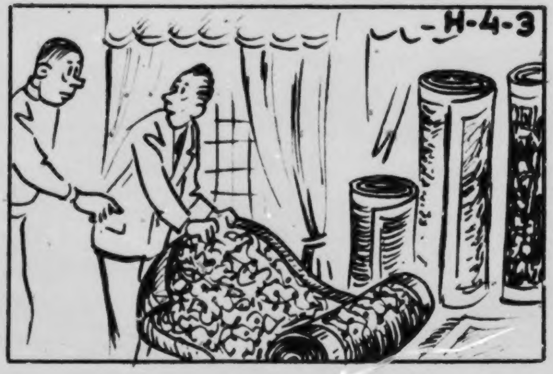
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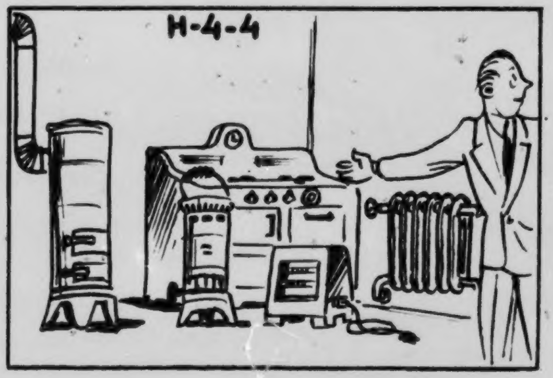
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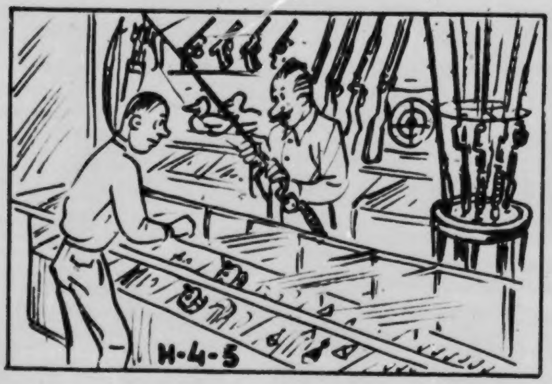
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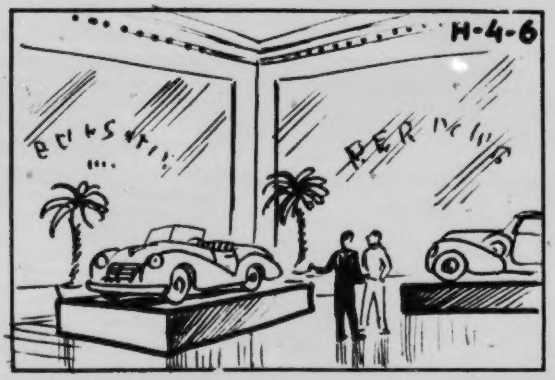
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II. Basic Dialogue

張國平剛 jyē 了 hwūn, 買了一所新房子. 他跟他太太到百hwò公sz̄去買東西.

張: 我們飯tīng的飯桌太小, 就能坐四個人. 我們得買一張大的, 可以坐六個人到八個人.	The table in our dining room is too small. It can only seat four people. We have to buy a big one which can seat six to eight people.
張太太: 我喜歡一種飯桌, 平常可以坐四個人. 人多的時候, 兩頭 lā 開, 可以坐六個或是八個人.	I like the kind of dining table which ordinarily seats four people. When we have more people, we can pull out both ends and make it seat six or eight people.
張: 這很方便, 客人多的時候 lā 開可以多坐人. 平常 hé 起來也不 jàn 太多的地方.	That is very convenient. When you have more guests, you pull it out so that it can seat more people. Ordinarily, you push it back so that it would not take too much space.

	要是我要寫一點兒東西也可以用.	If I want to write something, I can use it too.
張太太:	不行,你要寫東西,或是作甚麼,你不能用飯桌.你得用寫字-tái.並且所有的文jyù也都在你書房裏,用的時候也很方便.	No. When you want to write something or do something, you cannot use a dining table. You have to use a writing desk. Furthermore, all your stationery is in your study. It will be convenient for you to work there.
張:	對了.我也那麼想.我的書沒地方放,怎麼辦?	Yes, I think so too. I have no place to store my books. What am I going to do?
張太太:	我們可以買一個書-jyà子.	We can buy a bookshelf.
張:	我想我可以做一個	I think I can make one myself. It is not

書 jyà 子. 自己做 不難.	difficult for me to make one.
張太太: 你願意做，以後做吧，我也可以幫你忙. 我喜歡的那一種的飯桌，有没有 chōuti.	If you are willing to make one, you can do it later. I can help you too. Are there drawers in the dining table that I like?
張: 飯桌有 chōuti 有甚麼用?	What is the use of drawers in a dining table?
張太太: 可以把刀子, chā 子, sháu兒, kwài 子放在裏頭.	We can keep our knives, forks, spoons, and chopsticks there.
張: 我想有的有，就是小 chōuti 也可以放這些東西.	I think some such tables have drawers. Even if the drawers are small, they can still keep those things.
張太太: 這個百 hwò 公 sz̄ 很大，我們先到 jyājyù 部去看看 jyājyù. 我們的客 tīng 也得有地 tǎn.	This department store is very big. We must go to the furniture department first to take a look at the furniture. Our sitting room also needs a rug.

張:	wò房也得有地tǎn, 可是chú房地上我就不知道應當用甚麼了.	Our bedroom needs rugs too. As to the kitchen, I don't know what to put on the floor.
張太太:	Chú房容易dzāng可以買一種chú房地上用的chībù.	The kitchen gets dirty easily. We can buy linoleum to be used on the kitchen floor.
張:	我在中國没看見過這樣的東西.	I have never seen such things in China.
張太太:	從前没有,現在一定有. Dzāng的時候很容易洗.你看一jywǎn一jywǎn放在那兒的就是.没人要的時候就jywǎn起來.	They did not have it before, but they certainly should have it now. When it gets dirty, it can easily be cleaned. Look, the materials of those rolls are what I mean. They are kept in rolls when nobody asks for them.

張:	我們得叫hwǒji打開看一看.得買最好看的.	We have to ask the clerk to open the rolls for us to look at them. We must buy the most beautiful ones.
張太太:	Chú房的lú子也得hwàn一個新的.	We have to change a new range for our kitchen.
張:	還是買用méi氣的好.用méi氣便yi.	We'd better buy a gas range. It is less expensive.
張太太:	用méi氣便yi, 可是chú房容易dzāng.	It is cheaper to use gas, but it is easy for our kitchen to get dirty.
張:	作中國飯用méi氣lú子好.我們還是買méi氣lú子吧.	It is better to use a gas range for cooking Chinese food. Let us buy a gas range.

張太太：我們 chú 房用的東西大概都有了.你預備在院子裏種 tsǎu，種花兒，也得買種花兒種 tsǎu 的東西.	We probably have all the things we need in the kitchen. Since you are going to plant the lawn and flowers, you must buy things for planting the lawn and flowers.
張：我們已經有了 twēitsǎu 機，再買一 gēn chú 頭跟一把 chǎn 子就夠了.	We already have a lawn mower. Just buy one more hoe and a shovel, and that would be enough.
張太太：你別忘了我們預備到鄉下去玩兒，打 lyè 的槍跟 dyàu 魚 gān 都得買.	Don't forget that we are planning to go to the country, and you have to buy both a hunting gun and a fishing rod.
張：槍不用買. Dyàu 魚 gān 再買一 gēn 就行了.	It is not necessary to buy a gun. One more fishing rod would be enough.

張太太：你的槍是步槍，打lyè可以用嗎？	Your gun is a rifle. Can you use it for hunting?
張：那要看打甚麼東西，小的像 yā 子就不行.	It depends on what I am going to hunt. If the animal is as small as a duck, it won't do.
張太太：今天一天不能買那麼多東西；有的可以買，有的可以先看一看；也許再到別的鋪子去看一看.	We cannot buy so many things today. Some we can buy today, others we have to shop around before we buy.
張：我們今天先買jyājyù跟地 tăn，先把我們客tīng，飯tīng，chú房收shr好以後，再買別的東西.	Today we can buy furniture and rugs first. We can buy the rest after we fix up our sitting room, dining room, and kitchen.
張太太：房子沒收shr好以前也沒工夫收shr院子，更沒工夫出去玩兒，出去	Before we fix our house we won't have time to fix the yard or go hunting.

L. 72

打 lyè.

張: 在百hwò公sž買chú頭, chăn子,跟dyàu魚gān 比在五jīn電lyàu行買貴一點兒.	It is more expensive to buy a hoe, a shovel, and fishing rod, in a department store than at a hardware store.
張太太: 那麼我們在百hwò公sž買完了以後,到五jīn電lyàu行去看一看.	If that is the case, let us go to a hardware and electric supply store after we have finished shopping at the department store.

Vocabulary

1.	bàngūngshr̀	辦公室	N:	office
2.	chǎndz	鏟子	N:	spade, shovel
3.	chōuti	抽屜	N:	drawers
4.	chútóu	鋤頭	N:	hoe
5.	dǎkai	打開	V:	open (open up)
6.	dǎlyè	打獵	V/N:	to hunt/hunting
7.	dìbǎn	地板	N:	floor
8.	dìtǎn	地毯	N:	rug
9.	dyàuyúgān	釣魚竿	N:	fishing rod
9.1	dyàuyú	釣魚	V/N:	to fish/fishing
10.	gēn	根	M:	(for long slender things)
11.	héchilai	合起來	RV:	fold (as with a folding table, etc.)
12.	jàn	佔	V:	occupy
13.	jyājyùbù	傢具部	N:	furniture department
13.1	jyājyù	傢具	N:	furniture
14.	jywǎn	捲	N/V:	roll/ roll (roll up)
15.	méichì	煤氣	N:	(natural) (cooking) gas
16.	syědzˋtái	寫字枱	N:	desk
17.	wénjyù	文具	N:	stationery
18.	wǔjīndyànlyàuháng	五金電料行	N:	hardware and electric supply store
19.	chībù	漆布	N:	linoleum
19.1	bù	布	N:	cotton cloth

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The Translation of *yǐchyán* and *yǐhòu*

Yǐchyán and *yǐhòu* vary in translation with the way in which they are used.

1.1 *Yǐchyán* can be translated as "formerly", "before...." and "ago":

1.11 It means "formerly", interchangeable with *tsúngchyán*, when it is used as an MA.

Yǐchyán (or tsúngchyán) wǒ jùdzai Jūnggwo.
Formerly I lived in China.

1.12 It means "before..." when it follows a time-clause other than a number-measure time expression:

Chr̄ wǎnfàn yǐchyán, byé nyànshū.
Don't study before supper.

1.13 It means "ago" when it follows a number-measure time expression:

Sānnyán yǐchyán wǒ méidzai jèr.
I wasn't here three years ago.

1.2 *Yǐhòu* can be translated as "afterwards" and "after":

1.21 It means "afterwards" when it is used as an MA:

Wǒ yǐhou jyòu shémma dōu bùjrdaule.
Afterwards I blacked out completely.

1.22 It means "after" when it follows a time expression:

Chr̄fàn yǐhòu wǒ bùhē shwěi.
I don't drink after eating.

Sānnyán yǐhòu wǒ jyòu bìyè le.
I will graduate after three years.

Míngtyan yǐhòu wǒ jyòu búchyùle.
I will not go any more after tomorrow.

1.3 Exercise - Translate:

1) Formerly the regulations of our dispensary were very simple.

2) Usually we go to church before lunch on Sundays.

3) Five months ago the service uniform was different from those we are wearing now.

4) My boots are too narrow and hurt my feet so much, I'll not wear them any more.

5) I found my gloves in the theater after the show.

6) Afterwards I didn't know what happened on the ambulance.

2. Other yǐ - Compounds

There are a number of other compounds with the yǐ prefix in addition to yǐchyán and yǐhòu. The meaning of yǐ itself varies. It may mean "by", "with", "where", etc. It is more important to the student to remember what each compound means as a whole.

2.1 Yǐ is often joined with expressions of place:

yǐdūng	to the east of
yǐsyī	to the west of
yǐnán	to the south of
yǐběi	to the north of
yǐshàng	above
yǐsyà	below, beneath
yǐnèi	within
yǐwài	outside, beyond

2.2 The directional compounds (yǐdūng, yǐsyī, etc.) often stand after a place word:

Jèige dìfang yǐdūng dōu shr hǎi.
It is all sea to the east of here.

2.3 The shàng, syà, lǐ, nèi and wài compounds often appear after a number-measure:

Yàushr sānshrkwai chyán yǐshàng wǒ jyòu bùmǎile.
I won't buy it if it's over thirty dollars.

Yíge lǐbai yǐnèi wǒ yàushr bùhwéilai, nǐ jyòu yige rén chyù ba. If I don't come back within one week, please go by yourself.

L. 72

2.4 Like *yǐchyán* and *yǐhòu*, *yǐshàng* and *yǐsyà* may sometimes be used as movable adverbs:

Wǒ yǐshàng swǒshwōde dōu shr tā gàusung wǒ de.
All that I have said above was what he told me.

Yǐsyà wǒ jyòu dōu bùdǔngle.
From here on, it's beyond my comprehension.

2.5 Translation:

1) To the east of this camp there is a safety zone.

2) My visa will be issued within three days.

3) From now on, it'll rain very often. You had better get a raincoat.

4) No one under 21 should drink.

5) The policeman said "No fishing beyond this line".

6) All that you have read above were the most important regulations.

1.	A:	明天不必上bān，我們一塊兒dyàu魚去好不好？	We don't need to go to office tomorrow, how about going fishing with me?
	B:	我的dyàu魚gan壞了，得拿去修理.	My fishing rod is damaged; it must be repaired.
	A:	我有兩gēn，我借一gēn給你用.你以後再修理你的吧.你的dyàu魚gān是怎麼nùng壞的？	I have two. I'll lend you one. You can repair yours later. How was your fishing rod damaged?
	B:	我的小孩子把dyàu魚gān拿去玩，他説他是一個兵，dyàu魚gān是他的步槍.他跟別的孩子玩打jàng，他bèi敵人打bài了，dyàu魚gān也打壞了.	My child was playing with my fishing rod. He said he was a soldier and the rod was his rifle. He played war games with other kids. He was defeated and my fishing rod was also damaged.
	A:	玩打jàng是小孩最	War games are what

	喜歡的. 可是 有時候 很危險.	children love most, but sometimes they are dangerous.
B:	是的, 這一次 yǎnjing 給打 jǔng 了, 上一次 yá 給打 dyàu 了兩個. Téng 的一直哭.	That is right. This time his eyes were swollen. Last time two teeth were knocked out. It was so painful that he kept crying.
A:	好, 明天用我的 dyàu 魚-gān, 也坐我的汽車去.	O.K., tomorrow let's use my fishing rods and go in my car.
B:	我們到 mǎ 頭去 dyàu 魚嗎?	Are we going to the wharf to fish?
A:	Mǎ 頭人太多, 魚也少. 我們到海裏去 dyàu, 也可以在船裏頭 shài 太 yang.	There are too many people at the wharf and very few fish. We can go to the sea to fish. We can also enjoy sun-bathing on the boat.
B:	怎麼去?	How can we go there?
A:	我們 dzū 一 tyáu 小船; 開	We can rent a small

		到海裏去.	boat and take it out to the sea.
	B:	那麼我們得很早出去. 還得帶吃的東西. 預備一天在外頭.	If so, we must go early and must also bring along food so that we are prepared to stay out the whole day.
	A:	我帶jyā肉myànbāu,水gwǒ. 你帶kāfēi好不好?	I shall bring sandwiches and fruits, and you can bring coffee, how about that?
	B:	好.Dyàu魚用的東西你都有麼?	O.K. Do you have all things for fishing?
	A:	差不多都有,就有一兩件得買.我現在打算到五jīn電lyàu鋪去看一看.	Almost all, I have to buy only one or two items. I am going to the hardware store now to take a look.
	B:	我跟你一塊兒去,我也得買一點兒東西.	Let me go with you. I have to buy something also.
2.	A:	你的護照放在那兒?	Where did you put your passport?

B: 放在辦公shr̀ 寫字tái 的chōutì 裏.	I put it in the drawer of my desk in my office.
A: Chōutì swǒ 上了没有?	Did you lock your drawer?
B: 我忘了swǒ上没swǒ上, 可是辦公shr̀的門是swǒ上了.	I forgot whether it was locked or not, but the office door is locked.
A: 那麼工人怎麼能進去收shr呢?	Then how could the workers get in to tidy up?
B: 他們有yàushr可以開門.	They have a key to open it.
A: 工人收shr的乾淨不乾淨?	Did the workers clean it up well?
B: 這個新來的工人,收shr的特別乾淨. 不但棹上的文jyù收shr的很好,並且每次地tǎn也jywǎn起來, 把地bǎn也tsā的	That new worker fixed it up particularly well. Not only was all stationery on the table well arranged, the rugs were also rolled up each time and the floors were cleaned thoroughly.

很乾淨.

A:	Chōutì沒 swo 上,他會不會打開?	Would he open the drawer if it were not locked?
B:	他不收shr chōutì 裏頭的東西.我 chōutì裏頭也沒有甚麼要緊的東西.	He won't fix things in the drawer. Furthermore, I don't have anything important in my drawer.
A:	你走了以後誰 bān 到你的辦公 shr̀ 去?	Who will move to your office after you leave?
B:	我就離開這兒兩個多月,走了以後把門 swǒ 上就行了.	I will leave here for only a little more than two months. When I leave, I just have to lock my door, that's all.
A:	你辦公 shr̀ 的東西呢?	How about the things in your office?
B:	我辦公shr̀ 的東西很	The things in my office are very

	簡單, 不打算 bān 出來. 工人一個禮拜才進去收 shr 一次.	simple. I don't intend to move them out. The worker will open the door to go in and clean up once a week.
3. A:	我院子裏的樹太多, jàn 了不少地方. 没法子種花, 得想一想法子把 shù nùng 走一點兒.	There are too many trees in my courtyard that occupy too much space. I cannot plant any flowers. I have to find some way to get rid of some of the trees.
B:	我有 chǎn 子跟 chú 頭可以借給你.	I have a shovel and a hoe. I can lend them to you.
A:	那麼就請你把 chǎn 子跟 chú 頭借給我用.	Then, please lend them to me.
B:	你 nùng 以前得先 jìhwa, 要不然 shù nùng 走的太多, 院子就不好看了.	Before you do it, you must have a plan. Otherwise, if you get rid of too many trees, your courtyard won't look good any more.

A: 一個禮拜以前我都 jìhwa 好了.	I had it all planned a week ago.
B: 三天以內辦的好嗎?	Can you finish it within three days?
A: 三天以內辦不了,要是有兩個人一塊兒作,兩天以內就大概可以辦的了. 你可以幫我忙嗎?	I cannot finish it within three days. If two persons work together, they probably can finish it within two days. Can you help me?
B: 這兩個禮拜以內我不能幫你忙.因為我的手 wàn 子有毛病,還有一點兒 jǔng.Dù 子剛動過手 shu.	I cannot help you these two weeks because there is something wrong with my wrists. They are still swollen. I also just had an operation on my abdomen.
A: 你得 tǎng 下休息休息.	You have to lie down and rest.
B: 就是因為我得 tǎng 下	It is just because I have

	休息休息,所以來請你幫我忙.	to lie down and rest from time to time that I came to ask you to help me.
A:	你要我幫你甚麼?	What do you want me to help you with?
B:	因為我的 méi 氣 lú 子壞了.請你幫我修理,要不然不能作飯.	Since my gas stove is out of order, I wish to ask your help to repair it, otherwise I wouldn't be able to cook my meals.
A:	為甚麼不叫修理 méi 氣 lú 子的工人來修理呢?	Why don't you ask the gas stove repairman to fix it?
B:	今天是禮拜天.他們不作事.五jīn 電 lyàu 鋪今天也關門,我也沒法子買東西了.得等到兩天以後才行呢.	Today is Sunday. They don't work. The hardware store is also closed today; I can not buy things either. I have to wait two more days.
A:	好.我先去給你修理 méi 氣 lú 子.	I shall go and help you fix the gas stove.

B: 修理好了以後就在我家吃飯吧.	After you finish repairing the stove, stay for dinner with us, will you?
A: 好,謝謝.	O.K., thank you.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 436-443)

436.	結	jyé jyē	BF: make contract; to produce (fruit)	結婚 -marry 結shr - strong, durable
437.	婚	hwūn	BF: to marry	結婚 -marry
438.	金	jīn	BF: gold, metal	五金 -five metals (general term) 五金電料行 - hardware store 金作的 - made of gold
439.	料	lyàu	BF: materials	五金電料行 - hardware store
440.	傢	jyā	BF: tools, utensils	傢具 -furniture 傢具部 -furniture department
441.	具	jyù	BF: implements	傢具 -furniture 文具 -stationery
442.	非	fēi	BF: not	非常 -unusually

443. 廳 tīng	BF: hall, parlor	客廳	-parlor
		飯廳	-dining room

B. 句子

1. 高平海跟李青心小姐打算在今年八月十號結婚.
2. 高先生跟李小姐在結婚以前,商量買甚麼傢具.
3. 高先生說傢具不要買的太多, 因為傢具太多, bān家非常不方便.
4. 李小姐說傢具太少不夠用, 也很不方便, 要是請朋友來的時候, 更不方便.
5. 高先生說先買客廳的傢具, 要是請朋友來就不怕傢具不夠用了.
6. 李小姐說飯廳的傢具不但飯桌子椅子得買, 就是刀子 chā子都得買.
7. 高先生說 大東西我們一塊兒到百 hwò 公 sz 去買, 小東西我一個人到五金電料行去買.
8. 李小姐覺得高先生說的很對,就想那麼

辦. 高先生非常高 syìng.

9. 五金電料行裏頭賣的東西不一定都是金做的.

10. 做衣shang的料子在五金電料行買不着.

C. Gù 事

世界上很少人不想結婚. 結婚是一件大事情, 不能隨隨便便. 結婚以前得預備的事情太多. 男的跟女的商量又商量, 甚麼事情得做, 甚麼傢具甚麼東西得買. 結婚的那天得穿甚麼樣的衣shang, 誰應當請, 客人應當吃甚麼或是喝甚麼. 他們也得找大夫 jyǎnchá 身體. 這些事情都不很簡單.

很多人在六月結婚. 他們都喜歡在禮拜六或是禮拜天結婚, 因為那兩天他們

的朋友都有工夫. 很多人在下午結婚, 可是也有人在晚上結婚. 有的人喜歡在禮拜 táng 結婚, 有的人就在家裏結婚.

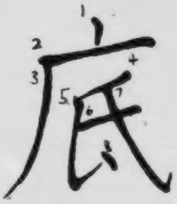
有的人喜歡特別一點兒, 就在空中或是在水底下結婚. 還有一種結婚的法子很奇怪, 男的在一個地方, 女的在另外一個地方, 他們用電話結婚.

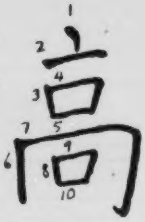
結婚的那天, 女的穿的 tè 別好看 衣shang 多半是白的, 手裏拿着花兒, 非常美. 在禮拜táng 裏頭結婚 tè 別有意思. 禮拜 táng 裏頭有人唱很好聽的歌兒. 男的在禮拜 táng 裏頭等着, 女的父親或是父親的朋友或是哥哥跟女的一塊兒進去. 他們進去的時候走得慢極了. 結了婚以後, 人人都可以跟女的 jyēwěn. 他們的朋友就給他們照像. 以後他們就吃結婚的 jīdàngāu, 喝酒, 或是喝 kāfēi, 也許喝茶. 人人都非常高 syìng. 這兩個剛結婚的當

然特別高 syìng. 他們就坐汽車出去 lyǔ行去了. 他們汽車的後頭寫着幾個字:「剛結婚!」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 286-290)

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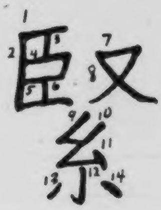
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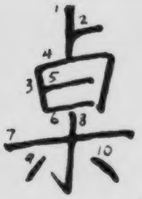
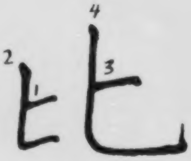

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

棹



B. Radicals

1. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 底
2. 高 (high, 189) as the word 高
3. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 緊
4. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 桌
5. 比 (compare, 81) as the word 比

LESSON 73

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A:	你過街的時候得特別小心.	You should be specially careful when you cross the street.
B:	我無論作甚麼都很小心,過街當然更特別小心.美國汽車特別多,車又開的特別快.	No matter what I do, I'm always careful. Naturally, I'm specially careful when I cross the streets. There are a specially large number of cars in America, and they drive specially fast.
A:	不但汽車多還有電車,公共汽車,dzàijùng車,機chījyǎutà車都開的非常快.要是你一不小心就給他們jwàng了.	Aside from having too many cars, there are also street cars, buses, trucks, motor cycles which are all driven extraordinarily fast. If you are not careful, you will be hit by them.

B:	報上常說人給汽車 jwàng 死了.這都是因為不小心.有的人給火車jwàng 死,真不明白為甚麼那麼不小心!	The papers often mention people being killed by cars. It's all because of carelessness. I really don't understand why people are so careless as to be killed by trains.
A:	所以我常聽人說過街以前得停住,看一看,聽一聽,以後才可以過街.	That is why I often hear people say "Stop, look, and listen before you cross the street!"
B:	開車的也得注意速 dù 不能開的太快.在城裏頭每小時不能 chāu 過二十五英 lǐ,有的時候還得慢一點兒.每一分鐘都得 lyóu 神.	Drivers should also pay attention not to drive at too high a speed. Inside the city one should not drive faster than 25 miles per hour, sometimes even slower. One should be careful every minute.

	A: 是的.因為好些人就想過街,對yu危險不危險,不怎麼注意.	That's right. Many people think only about crossing the street and pay very little attention to whether it is dangerous or not.
	B: 小孩子更要特別lyóu神.他們常常隨便跑.不gwǎn街上有車没車.所以小孩子出去,我每次都得告訴他們,過街的時候千萬要特別小心.	Children should be even more careful. They often run around freely without bothering whether there are cars on the streets or not. Therefore, when the children go out, I have to tell them each time that they must definitely be especially careful when they cross the streets.
2.	A: 請你把這幾十個bwōlibēi子拿到飯廳去.最好幾次拿.一次拿幾個就夠了.這些bwōlibēi子很貴,你得小心拿.	Please take these several tens of tumblers to the dining room. It would be best to make several trips: a few at a time would be sufficient. These tumblers are very expensive. You have to be careful with them.

B:	我知道,請你放心.我每次少拿幾個,多走幾回就是了.你要我放在 wǎngwèi 裏還是放在棹子上?	I know. You can rest assured. It'll be all right if I take a few each time and make a few more trips with them. Do you want me to put them in the cupboard or on the **table?**
A:	我想你先放在飯棹上.我自己可以放在 wǎngwèi 裏.Wǎngwèi 太高,我怕你把 bēi 子打 swèi 了.	I think you had better put them on the dining table first. I can then put them in the cupboard myself. The cupboard is too high, I'm afraid you'll break some of the tumblers.
B:	我雖然歲數很小,但是作事很小心.我可以把他們都放在 wǎngwèi 裏.我一定特別 lyóu 神.	Although I am young in years, I am very careful in doing work. I can put them into the cupboard, and I'll be specially careful.
A:	你能特別 lyóu 神我	I'll feel much relieved if

	就放心了. 拿的時候請你 dž 細看一看乾淨不乾淨. 不乾淨的得再用 yí 子水洗一洗.	you can be extra careful. When you pick them up, please look them over meticulously to see if they are clean or not. Those that aren't clean will have to be washed again with soap solution.
B:	每一個我都得 dž 細的看一看. 不乾淨的再用 yí 子水洗一洗. 洗了以後再 dž 細的 tsā, 這些事情我也很注意.	I'll have to look each one over carefully. Those that aren't clean, I'll wash in soap solution, after which I'll wipe them meticulously. I also pay very much attention to these things.
A:	作小事情你能注意, 那麽作大事情就更能注意了. 以後你出去作事無論作甚麽, 都很小心, 都很 dž 細; 人人就都喜歡你了.	If you are attentive when doing small things, then you will be even more attentive when doing big things. Later on, when you go outside to work, if you are very careful and meticulous, no matter what you do, everybody would like you.

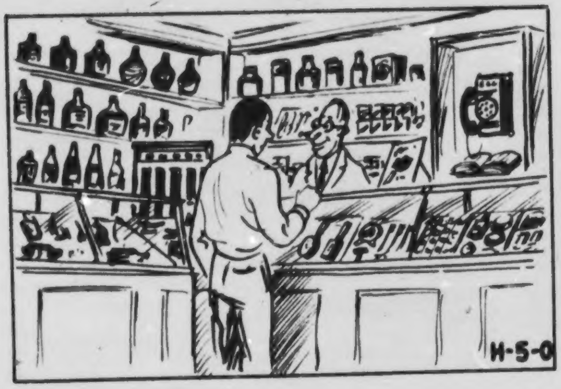
B:	這都是你給我的 syùnlyàn. 你說的,你教的,我沒有不注意. 所以我才作的不錯.	This is because all the training you gave me. I paid attention to what you said and taught me. It is only because of this that I did everything correctly.
3. A:	我常說你,你在 hu 不在 hu?	Do you mind my criticizing you so often?
B:	雖然你給我很多 má-fan,但是你的意思很好.所以你無論怎麼說,我都不在hu.	Although you give me a lot of trouble, you mean well. Therefore I don't mind, no matter how you criticize me.
A:	你晚上出來,你的太太在 hu 不在hu?	Does your wife mind your going out at night?
B:	他不 gwǎn.他知道我	She doesn't bother herself with it. She

	出來作甚麼.他也知道我是一個好人,所以他一點兒也都不在hu.	knows why I go out and also knows that I am a good man. So she doesn't mind at all.
A:	你不在家的時候誰gwǎn你家裏的事?	Who takes care of the family affairs when you are not at home?
B:	我家裏的事.不gwǎn我在家不在家都是我太太gwǎn.	My wife takes care of the family no matter whether I am home or not.
A:	要是你們兩個人都不在家就jyāu給誰gwǎn?	To whom do you assign the work when you are both out?
B:	就jyāu給我大兒子gwǎn.	We then leave it to the care of our eldest son.
A:	你大兒子喜歡不喜歡gwǎn?	Does your eldest son like to take care of things or not?

B:	就是不喜歡也得gwǎn.	He has to mind the things even if he doesn't like to.
A:	你家裏誰gwǎn買菜,買東西,洗衣shang,收shr屋子?	Who takes care of buying the groceries, doing the shopping, laundry, and cleaning up the house in your home?
B:	我gwǎn收shr屋子,院子,跟linglingsweiswèi的事情. 我太太gwǎn買東西,買菜的事情.	I take care of cleaning the house and the courtyard, and miscellaneous chores. My wife does the shopping and buys the groceries.
A:	誰gwǎn洗汽車?	Who is in charge of washing the car?
B:	我兒子對於這種事情很喜歡gwǎn,所以jyāu給他gwǎn.	My son likes to take care of this kind of work. I let him take care of it.
A:	他愛作這種事情jyāu給他gwǎn可以省了你不少máfan.	Since he likes to do these things, letting him handle it would save you quite a lot of bother.

B: 是a! 又省事,又省時候; 並且我又不愛作 這種事情.	That's a fact. It would save both bother and time. Besides, I don't like to do these things.

L. 73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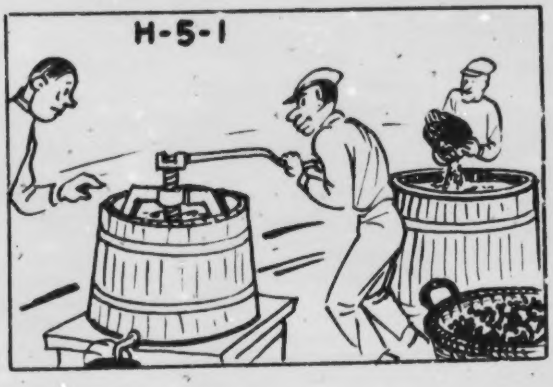
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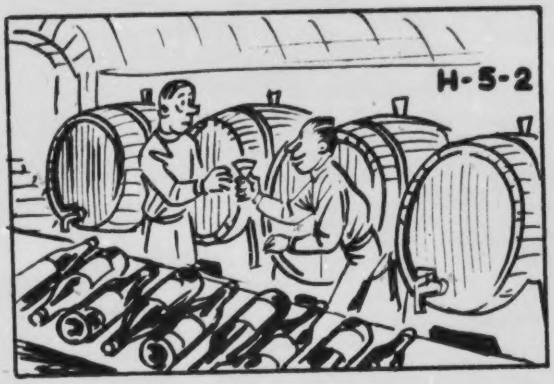
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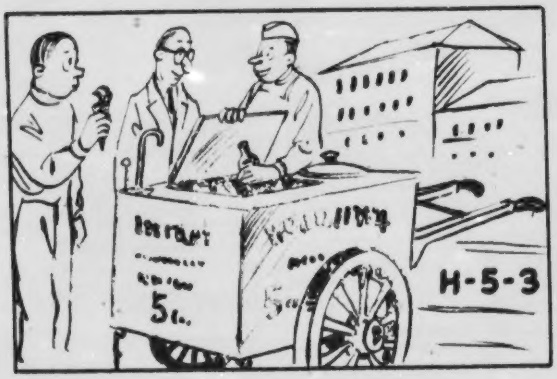
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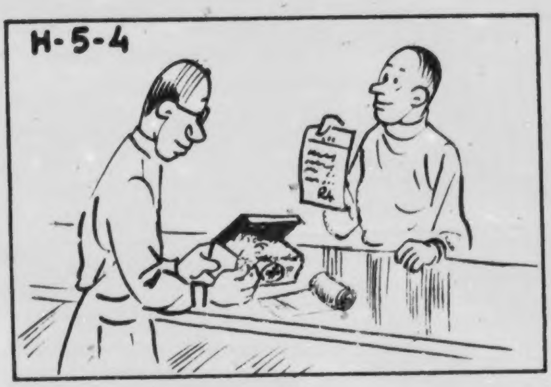
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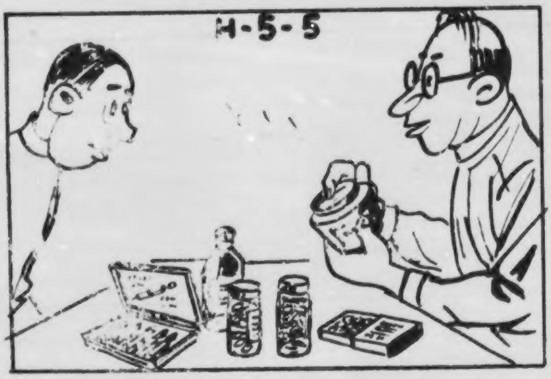
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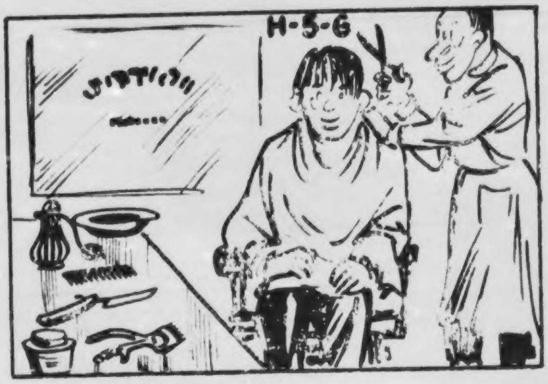

H-5-6

張國平在理fǎ館 理fǎ
跟理fǎjyàng談話.

理fǎjyàng:	張先生, 您好. 請坐, 請坐.	How are you, Mr.Jāng? Please have a seat!
張:	好. 你真忙. 昨天我來了一次, 看見你很忙, 所以就走了.	I'm fine. You're really busy, I was here once yesterday, but seeing that you were busy, I left.
理fǎjyàng:	對不起, 我現在就給您理. 您的頭fa有一點兒長, 我覺得您的頭fa好像剛理過shr的.	I'm sorry. I'll give you a haircut right away. Your hair is a little bit long. It seems that you just had a haircut.
張:	是兩個禮拜以前理的. 時候過的真快! 這次請你得jyǎn的很短.	I had a haircut two weeks ago. Time sure flies. Please be sure to cut it real short this time.
理fǎjyàng:	兩邊兒的, 是用jyǎn刀	Do you want me to use

	還是用 twēi 子呢?	the scissors or the clippers on the sides?
張:	用 twēi 子 twēi, 可是請你小心. 上一次你没小心把我的頭 fa lā 的很 téng.	Use the clippers. But you have to be careful. Last time when you became careless you hurt me very much by pulling my hair.
理fǎjyàng:	對不起, 大概 twēi 子有點兒毛病. 今天是新 twēi 子, 一定不會 téng. 我也特别 lyóu 神, 您放心吧.	I'm sorry. There must have been something wrong with the clippers. The clippers are new today, I'm sure I won't hurt you. I will also be specially careful. Please rest assured.
張:	你的 gwā 臉刀 syāudú 了没有?	Did you disinfect your razor?
理fǎjyàng:	Syāudú 了, 這是一定的 gwēijyu. 不 syāudú 不行. 我們理 fǎ 的東西, 每次用了以後就	We can't get away without disinfecting it. Our things are disinfected each time after use. We pay very much attention to this.

syāudú. 這是我們很注意的.

張:	你們有那麼多píng子. 你們也賣hwàjwāngpǐn嗎?	You have so many bottles. Do you also sell cosmetics?
理fǎjyàng:	那些píng子裏都是syāng水,是給客人用的. 我們不賣hwàjwāngpǐn. 我們理fǎ館左邊兒有一個yàu房.他們賣hwàjwangpǐn.	Those bottles all contain perfumes and are for the use of our customers. We do not sell cosmetics. On the left side of our barber shop there is a drug store. They sell cosmetics.
張:	說到yàu房,我記得我還得買一點兒yàu帶回去.	Speaking of the drug store, I remember I still have to buy some medicine to take home.
理fǎjyàng:	你shāng風了吧?我覺得	You have a cold, don't you? You look

L. 73

	您有一點兒發shāu shr的.	as if you had a fever.
張:	對了. 這幾天很不shū服. 夜裏késou. 醫生給我開了一個yàu方兒得到yàu房去pèi yàu.	That's right. I haven't been well these few days. I cough at night The doctor prescribed some medicine for me, and I have to fill it at the drugstore.
理fǎjyàng:	我shāng風的時候就到酒鋪去買一píng酒. 有時候買一píng yàu片兒吃. 在家裏tǎng一兩天就好了, 很gwǎn事.	When I have a cold, I just go to the liquor store to buy a bottle of liquor. Sometimes I buy a bottle of pills. I take some and stay home. Lying in bed for one or two days would cure me. It really works.
張:	這是平常的病, 不吃	That's an ordinary illness. You'd get

	也會好的.有病最好看大夫,開yàu方兒到yàu房去pèiyàu;自己隨便買yàu片兒吃不好.	well without taking medicine. When you're sick, it is best to visit the doctor, get a prescription and have it filled at the drugstore. It's not good to buy and take just any tablet by yourself.
理fǎjyàng:	對了,自己隨便買yàu片兒吃不好.	That's right. It's not good to buy and take just any tablet by yourself.
張:	從前你這兒不是有四個理fǎjyàng嗎?現在就有三個.還有一個到那兒去了?	Formerly didn't you have four barbers here? There are only three here now. Where did the other one go?
理fǎjyàng	一個禮拜以前,他哥哥死了.所以回去幫他父親作事去了.	A week ago his elder brother died. Therefore he has gone back to help his father.
張:	他父親作甚麼買賣?	What business is his father in?

L. 73

理fǎjyàng:	作酒. 他們 住在 離 舊金山 幾十 Yīnglǐ 的 一個 地方. 他們 種 很多 pútau.	He is a brewer. They live at a place several tens of miles from San Francisco. They have planted a lot of grapes.
張:	怎麼 作 酒?	How do they brew wine?
理fǎjyàng:	用 機 chi 作.	They use machinery to do it.
張:	還得 放在 地下 shr 裏; 時候 ywè 長 ywè 好.	They also have to place it in a cellar; the longer the better.
理ǎjyàng:	要是 您 到 舊金山 去的 時候 可以 到 他們 那兒 去 shr 一 shr 他們 作的 酒. 昨天 他 剛給我 送 一ping 來, 好 喝 極了.	If you should go to San Francisco, you can go there to try the wine they brew. He sent me a bottle yesterday. It was really good.
張:	很多人 kě 的 時候 喝酒	Many people, when they

	不喝茶.可是我不喜歡酒,我一喝了酒說話就 ywè說 ywè 不對了.所以我 kě 的時候就喝汽水.	are thirsty, drink wine but won't drink tea. But I don't like wine. As soon as I drink wine, my speech becomes more and more incoherent. So when I'm thirsty, I drink soda pop.
理ǎjyàng:	喝酒壞chu 太多了.開汽車很危險.最容易 jwàng車.	There are too many disadvantages to drinking. Driving becomes very dangerous because you get into collisions very easily.
張:	所以中國有一句話說:「酒要少吃,事要多知.」	Therefore, there's a saying in Chinese -"Drink less and know more."
理 fǎjyàng:	好, jyǎn 好了,現在請您自己看一看,長短怎麼樣.要是不夠短	O.K. I'm through cutting. Will you please look for yourself how the length is. If it's not short enough, I'll

	我再給您jyǎndyau 一點兒.	cut some more off for you.
張:	正好, 不用 再jyǎn 了. 你很 dž 細.	That's just right. You don't have to cut off any more. You are very careful.
理fǎjyàng:	Gwā不gwā hú 子 ?	Do you want a shave?
張:	不必, 我早上 剛gwā 的; 可是 我要 洗一洗 頭 fa.	That's not necessary. I just shaved myself this morning. But I do need a shampoo.
理ǎjyàng:	水 够 熱 嗎?	Is the water hot enough?
張:	正好. 可是 請你lyóu 神 别把 yí 子水 nùng 在 我的 yǎnjing 裏.	That's just right. But be careful not to let the soap water get into my eyes.
理fǎjyàng:	好. 我 特别 小心.	All right. I will be specially careful.

張:	請你給我 shū 子,我自己 shū 一 shu.	Please give me the comb. I want to comb myself.
理fǎjyàng:	您要syāng水嗎?	Do you want any perfume?
張:	不,就這樣.理還是兩塊錢吧.	No, let it be. Is the price for a haircut still two dollars?
理fǎjyàng:	對.謝謝.	Yes , thank you.

Vocabulary

19.	bīngjīlíng	冰激凌 (冰淇淋)	N:	ice cream
20.	búdzàihu	不在乎	Ph:	Don't mind, Don't care
21.	chìshwěi	汽水	N:	soda (pop)
22.	dìsyàshr̀	地下室	N:	basement
23.	džsyi	仔細	SV/A:	careful/carefully meticulously
24.	gwālyǎndāu	刮臉刀	N:	razor
	24.1 gwā(lyǎn)	刮(臉)	V:	to shave
25.	gwǎnshr̀	管事	SV:	be effective (for medicine, method)
26.	jyǎndāu	剪刀	N:	scissors
	26.1 jyǎn	剪	V:	to cut (with scissors)
27.	jyāu	交	V:	give/ assign (allow) turn over to
28.	jyǒupù	酒铺	N:	liquor store
29.	lándz	籃子	N:	basket
30.	lǐfǎ	理髮	N/V:	haircut
	30.1 lǐfǎjyàng	理髮匠	N:	barber
	30.2 lǐfǎgwǎn	理髮館	N:	barbershop
31.	lyóushén	留神	VO/SV:	take care/careful
32.	pèi(yàu)	配(葯)	V:	to fill a prescription
33.	píngdz	瓶子	N:	bottle
	33.1 -píng	瓶	M:	a bottle of
34.	tóufa	頭髮	N:	hair
35.	twēidz	推子	N:	clippers
	35.1 twēi		V:	clip (hair); to mow (lawn); to push

36.	yàufāngr	藥方兒	N:	prescription
36.1	kāi (yàufāngr)	開(藥方兒)	V:	prescribe/list
37.	yàufáng	藥房	N:	drugstore; pharmacy
38.	yàupyàr	藥片兒	N:	tablet (medicinal)

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Syǎusyīn, Lyóushén, Jùyì and Džsyì Compared

These four expressions are interchangeable in the sense of being careful. In addition, jùyì carries the meaning of being attentive or concentrating one's attention on something; džsyì means to be meticulous.

The following chart indicates the functions of these words in use:

	syǎusyīn	lyóushén	jùyì	džsyì
SV	X			X
A	X	X	X	X
V	X	X	X	
VO		X	X	
AV		X	X	

Translate the following:

1) Be careful in your work.

2) Spend your money carefully.

3) He is careful about his clothes.

4) Pay attention to what I say.

5) He takes no care of his things.

6) Look out, the train is coming!

7) Be careful, don't drop it.

8) Give this matter your careful attention.

9) Accidents occur when people are not careful.

10) Please think about this matter carefully.

2. The Translation of "Care"

Although this English word is not as bad as "make" in its wide varieties of meaning, it is bad enough to warrant special attention to its many uses. Listed in the following are its most common uses:

2.1 It may be translated as *gwǎn* or *dzàihu*, meaning "mind" or "give a damn":

Wǒ bùgwǎn (or búdzàihu) nǐ chyù búchyù.
I don't care whether you go or not.

2.2 It may be translated as *gwǎn* in the sense of taking care of:

Jèijyan shr̀, shéi gwǎn?
Who takes care of this matter?

Wǒ dzwèi bùsyǐhwan gwǎn jyālide shr̀ching.
I hate to take care of household chores.

2.3 It may be translated as *jùyì*, *lyóushén*, *džsyì*, or *syǎusyīn* in the sense of being careful. (See 1 above)

2.4 It means *syǐhwan* or *ài* in the sense of caring for:

Wǒ bùsyǐhwan chr̄ yú.
I don't care for fish.

2.5 It may be translated as *jyāu....gwǎn* when it is used in the pattern "leave in...care,":

Bǎ jèijyan shr̀ jyāu(gěi) tā gwǎn ba.
Let's leave this matter in his care.

Translate the following:

1) He doesn't take care of his money.

2) The child is ill for lack of care.

3) I don't care a bit for what he says.

4) The children were left in the care of their grandfather.

5) Watch out! The ambulance is coming.

6) Colonel Lee is fond of hunting and fishing.

7) My father left his hardware shop in my younger brother's care.

8) Please take good care of the stationery on my desk.

9) Think it over carefully before you have the operation.

10) Leave this matter to me.

IV. Recombination

1. A:	我的yá téng 的lìhai, 我要買一點兒yàu.	I have a severe toothache, I want to buy some medicine.
B:	請你給我 yàu方,我就給你pèi.	Please let me have the prescription and I'll fill it for you.
A:	你有沒有現chéng的yàupyàn?	Do you have any patent medicine tablets?
B:	Yàu很多,可是這樣的yàu得有大夫kāi的yàu方才可以賣.	There are many kinds of medicine. But we can't sell this kind of medicine unless there is a doctor's prescription.
A:	可是我téng 的lìhai.	But the pain is very severe.
B:	我可以給你一種yàupyàn shr̀ 一 shr,這種yàu不必大夫的yàu方,可以賣.要是不gwǎn事,你得看yá-	I can give you one kind of pill to try. We don't need a doctor's prescription to sell this kind of medicine. If it does not work, you'll have to see a dentist. Maybe your teeth have cavities

L.73

	大夫，也許你的 yá 有 dùng，得 bǔ.	and need filling.
A:	我的 yá bádyàu 了好些，現在的 yá 差不多都是 jyǎ yá，怎麼還 téng 呢？	I've had many teeth pulled. They are almost all false. Why should they still give me pain?
B:	也許還得再 bá. 也許是神經 téng.	Maybe you need more of them extracted, maybe it's neural pain.
A:	這 yàupyàn 多少錢？	How much are these pills?
B:	一塊錢 yàu，四分錢 shwèi；一共一塊 líng 四分錢. 你還要別的東西嗎？Hwàjwāngpǐn，gwā 臉刀？	A dollar for the medicine and four cents tax. That's a total of $1.04. Do you need anything else? What about some cosmetics or a razor?

	A:	今天不買了. 現在覺得有一點 è.	Nothing else today. I feel a bit hungry now.
	B:	我們 yàu 房也賣吃的東西, jyā 肉 myànbāu, bīngjilíng, kāfēi 都有. 請你到那一邊兒去.	Our drugstore also has edibles. If you go over that way, we have sandwiches, icecream and coffee.
2.	A:	後天我們有客人來. 這兩天以内我們得收 shr 屋子.	We'll have company day after tomorrow. We'll have to clean up the house in the next couple of days.
	B:	我們先收 shr 客廳, 以後再收 shr 別的屋子.	We'll first clean up the parlor, then clean up other rooms later.
	A:	所有傢具都得 tsā 的很乾淨, 地 tǎn 也得 jywǎn 起來, bān 到	All the furniture must be wiped very clean. The rugs also have to be rolled up, moved out to the lawn,and

tsǎu 地上 shài 一 shài 太 yáng.	sunned.
B: 書房也得收 shr 收 shr, 寫字 tái 跟 chōuti 都要收 shr 的很 jěngchi.	The study also has to be cleaned. The desk and the drawers have to be tidied up.
A: 院子裏的 chǎn 子, chú 頭 要拿到地下 shì 裏 去.	The spade and hoe in the courtyard have to be taken into the basement.
B: 地下 shì 裏頭有很多 nyóunǎi píng 子, jàn 了 不少地方.	There are many milk bottles in the basement occupying a lot of space.
A: 把東西都放在 lán 子 裏頭, 拿出去 rēng 了.	Put them all in the basket, take them out and throw them away.
B: Línglíngswèiswèi 的東西呢?	What about the odds and ends?
A: 不用的都放在地下 shì 裏, 要不然就也都拿出去 rēng 了.	Place all the things that are not being used in the basement. Otherwise take them out & throw them away also.

B:	地下shr̀ 裏還有很多舊東西,像地tǎn, méi氣lú子,皮syé, 怎麼辦?	What shall we do with the old things such as rugs, gas stove, shoes, etc. in the basement?
A:	誰要就很便宜的賣給他們.要是沒人要,就叫人來bān走.收shr屋子最fèi時候.	You can sell them cheaply to whoever wants them. If nobody wants them, get somebody to move them away. It's very time-consuming to clean up the rooms.
B:	我一聽說要收shr屋子我就頭téng.	I get a headache as soon as I hear talk about house cleaning.
A:	我也覺得很máfan.	I also feel it is bothersome.
B:	這些事情你老是jyāu給我gwǎn.	You always turn over these things to me.
A:	我沒工夫幫你忙.你	I don't have time to help you. You know

	知道我得到辦公shr̀去.辦公shr̀的事情又多你為甚麼不叫兩個孩子幫你呢?	that I have to go to the office, and the office is also busy. Why don't you get the two children to help you?
B:	他們不gwǎn我怎麼忙都不幫我作甚麼.每天下課以後老在學校運動chǎng運動.	No matter how busy I've been, they've never helped me with anything. Each day after classes they always remain at the school athletic field to exercise.
A:	你得常常jyāu給他們一點兒事情作.甚麼都不gwǎn,不好.	You have to give them something to do. It's not good for them not to mind anything.
B:	他們已經很大了.我	They are already grown up. I cannot

gwǎn 不了他們.他們都是男孩子,你是父親,你應當gwǎn他們.	handle them. They are both boys and you are the father. You should handle them.
A: 我們得jìhwa 收shr屋子. Gwǎn孩子的事以後再說好不好?	We have to plan the clean-up of the rooms. Let's leave the matter of handling the children until later. How about that?
B: 無論怎麼樣,這兩天我一個人作不了.我們得叫人來幫着收shr.	No matter how we do it, I wouldn't be able to do it by myself in these two days. We have to get someone to come and help me with the house-cleaning.

A: 好.我現在得到理 fǎ 館去理 fǎ 去.	All right. I have to go now to the barber shop for a haircut.
3. A: 你每天起來以後就作甚麽?	What do you do right after getting up each day?
B: 每天起來以後就洗 dzǎu.	I take a bath right after getting up each day.
A: 洗 dzǎu 以後就 gwā hú 子嗎?	Do you shave right after you take a bath?
B: 洗 dzǎu 以後就 gwā hú 子.	I shave right after I take my bath.
A: 你用甚麽 gwā hú 子?	What do you use to shave with?
B: 我用 gwā 臉刀 gwā hú 子.	I use a razor to shave my face.
A: 用 gwā 臉刀得很小心.	You have to be very careful when using a razor.
B: 不小心就把臉 gwā 壞了.	If you are not careful you would cut your face.

A:	Gwā了 hú子 以後就 shwāyá 嗎?	Do you brush your teeth right after you shave?
B:	先洗臉, 後 shwāyá, 以後再 shū頭.	I wash my face first then brush my teeth. Later I comb my hair.
A:	為甚麽你也有 jyǎn 刀跟 twēi 子?	Why do you also have scissors and clippers?
B:	我的太太給我理 fǎ. 所以我不用到理 fǎ館去. 這樣不但省時候也省錢.	My wife cuts my hair for me. So I don't have to go to the barber shop. This way I save not only time but also money.
A:	現在理 fǎ 真貴. 我有三個孩子, 每次到理 fǎ 館去最少得花五塊錢以上.	Haircuts are really expensive these days. I have three children, and every time we go to the barber shop, it costs at least over five dollars.

!. 73

B: 現在甚麼東西都貴，出一次門最少十幾塊錢.	Everything is expensive nowadays. It costs at least ten odd dollars each time you go out.
A: 特别小孩子,喜歡這個,喜歡那個,一會兒要bīngjilíng, 一會兒要汽水. 他們不gwǎn你有錢没錢,老是要吃要玩.我想我們也得買一把jyǎn-刀跟一把twēi子自己給小孩子理fǎ.	This is especially true with children. They like this and they want that. First they want ice cream, then they want soda-pop. They don't care whether you have money or not, but they always want to eat and play. I think I'll also have to buy a pair of scissors and a clipper to do the children's hair myself.

B: Yàu 房, 百 hwò 公 sž 都賣 理 fǎ 用的東西.	Drugstores and department stores all sell haircutting equipment.
A: 理 fǎ 館賣不賣?	Do barber shops sell these things?
B: 當然不賣. 要是人人自己理 fǎ, 理 fǎ 館就得關門. 理 fǎjyàng 就得作別的事情了.	Of course they don't sell them. If everybody cut **their** own hair, barber shops would have to close, and barbers would have to work at something else.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 444-450)

444.	眼	yǎn	BF: eye	眼睛 -eye 眼科 -ophthalomological department
445.	睛	jīng	BF: iris, eye-ball	眼睛 -eye
446.	烟 煙	yān	N: tobacco, cigarette	抽烟 -smoke
447.	抽	chōu	V: to draw out	抽烟 -to smoke 抽 ti -drawer
448.	科	kē	BF: department	眼科 -ophthalomological department 内科 -medical department 外科 -surgical department ěrbíhóu 科 -ear, nose and throat department
449.	服	fú	BF:	服 jwāng 部-clothing department 軍服 -military uniform

軍便服-service uniform
工作服-fatigues
shū 服-comfortable
不 shū 服-uncomfortable, indisposed

450. 推 twēi V: push

推子 -clippers
推 tsău機 -lawn mower

推 tsău - mow lawn

B. 句子

1. 我的眼睛有毛病. 我太太天天叫我去看大夫.

2. 我知道這是很要緊的事情,可是我就沒工夫.

3. 寫書的人常常抽烟, 因為抽烟可以幫助他們想出來很多有意思的事情來.

4. 穿軍服的那個人是眼科大夫嗎?

5. 他推完tsǎu 就坐在樹底下看報, 很shū-服.

6. 我買了一把推子, 預備給我兒子理fǎ.

7. 那張棹子太大, 我一個人把他推到那邊去了.

C. Gù事

黃三小的時候喜歡哭, 眼睛常常有毛病. 他的父母親也常常帶他去看眼科大

夫. 他大了以後. 眼睛還是不太好. 遠的東西老是看的不清楚, 甚麽東西都得在很近很近的地方才看的清楚. 到電yǐng院去看電yǐng兒的時候, 他得坐在前頭. 雖然他坐在前頭, 有時候還看的不大清楚. 他的朋友都不願意跟他一塊兒去看電yǐng兒, 因為他們都不願意坐在前頭.

有一天他到理fǎ館去理fǎ. 在街上走的時候他忽然看見有一個黑màu子dyōu在地上, 想把他拿起來, 可是他剛要拿的時候, 那個黑màu子就跑了, 他才知道那是一個黑māu.

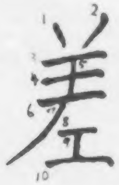
他進理fǎ館的時候, 看見椅子上有一個黑māu. 他想剛才在街上看見的黑māu已經跑到這個理fǎ館裏頭來了, 所以他很生氣, 就打椅子上的黑māu. 打了以後, 黑māu還不跑, 他覺得很奇怪. 那個時候一個理完了fǎ的人走過來說:「你為甚麽

把我的màu子打壞了?」就把黃三推到理fǎ館的外頭去了.

黃三回家的時候,ywè想ywè不高syìng,就坐在chú房裏頭抽烟.剛抽了一口烟,就覺得烟的wèi兒不對,才知道又拿錯了東西了.他問他太太說:「太太,怎麼辦?」那個太太說:「我不是你太太a!我是來幫你太太的忙的.」

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 291-295)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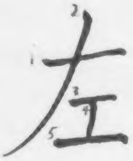

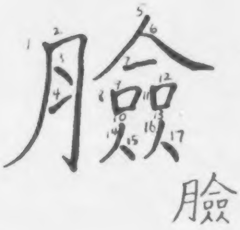
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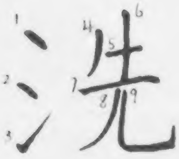
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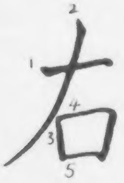


B. Radicals

1. 工 (work, 48) as in: 差, 左
2. 月 (flesh, 130) as in: 臉
3. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 洗
4. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 右

LESSON 74

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A: 昨天報上說有一個 jyàshřywán 起 fēi 的時候 fēi 機出毛病 jwàng 死了.	The papers said yesterday that a pilot was killed when his plane developed trouble on take-off.
B: 一個 jyàshřywán jwàng 死是一件很可 syī 的事情.	A pilot crashing to his death is an unfortunate occurrence.
A: 報上還說這個 jyàshřywán 的太太更可lyán.	The papers also said that the pilot's wife was even more pitiable.
B: 他太太也 jwàng 死了嗎?	Was his wife also killed in the crash?
A: 沒 jwàng 死.他太太病的很 lìhai, 天天得 shūsyě. 家裏還有三四個小孩子,並且一點兒	No. His wife is severely ill. She has to have transfusions every day. They also have three or four children at home. Besides, they don't even have any

錢都沒有.	money.
B: 可syī 我們也沒有甚麽錢,不能幫他們.	Unfortunately, we don't have much money and cannot help them.
A: 世界上可lyán的人真多.可syī 幫助可lyán人的人很少.	There are really too many pitiable people in the world. Too bad there are very few people who help on pitiful people.
B: 可lyán人並且會幫助別人的人更少.真可syī!	There are even fewer people who pity people and are able to help other people. That's really unfortunate!
2. A: 他家裏前天晚上請了很多客人.他太太	He invited many guests to his home night before last. His wife prepared

	預備了 很多的菜. 他們 買了 很多 火twěi, jū 肉, yáng肉, jīdàngāu. 客人 吃的 不多, 很多菜 吃不完 都得 rēng 了. 多麼 可syī!	many dishes. They bought very much ham, pork, mutton and cake. The guests did not eat very much. Many dishes that weren't completely eaten had to be thrown away. How unfortunate!
B:	Fèi了 那麼 多工夫 預備, fèi了 那麼 多錢 買, rēng 了真 可syī.	After spending so much time preparing them, and so much money to buy them, it is really too bad that they had to be thrown away.
A:	很多人 没飯吃, 多麼 可lyán.	There are so many people who have nothing to eat, how pitiful!
B:	為甚麼 不把 那些 菜	Why don't they give

	送給那些可lyán的人呢？	those dishes to the pitiful people?
A:	没錢的人不願意别人可lyán他們.	The penniless people do not like others to pity them.
B:	真可syī!	That is really too bad!
3. A:	我打算要作一張棹子.	I am planning on making a table.
B:	你jìhwa用多少錢，多少日子作？	How much money and how many days are you planning on using?
A:	我jìhwa用三十塊錢以下，這個月以内作完.	I plan to use less than thirty dollars, and to complete it within this month.
B:	是用mù頭作嗎？	Will it be made of wood?
A:	用mù頭作比用别的東西作容易的多. 我太太喜歡用别的東西作.	It is much easier to make it out of wood than other materials. My wife likes to use other materials.

B:	為甚麼你不聽他的話呢?	Why don't you listen to her?
A:	聽太太的話嗎?我已經jywé定了,誰都不能改我的jú意.我太太喜歡這樣,我小孩兒喜歡那樣,一個月以內棹子一定作不好.	Listen to my wife? I have already decided and nobody can change my mind. My wife prefers this, my children prefer that. I'll never complete the table within a month.
B:	你說的很對.你也不能叫他作他所不願意作的事情.	You are correct in what you say. You can't make her do the things she doesn't want to do either.
A:	我可以叫他作他所不願意作的事情.	I can make her do the things she does not want to do.

L. 74

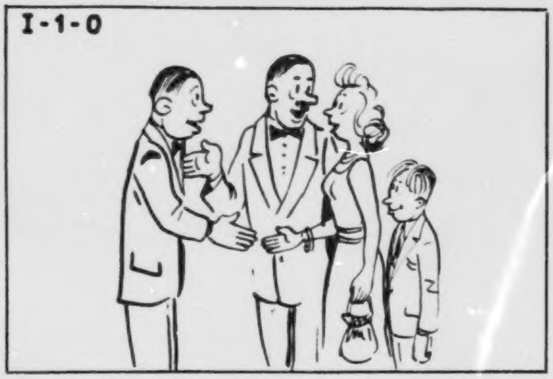
B:	真的嗎?	Is that the truth?
A:	對了.有時候他衣shang的樣子不好看,我叫他改一改,他就改了.要是沒工夫改,就另外買一件新的.	That's correct. Sometimes her dress doesn't look right. I ask her to alter it, and she would do so. If she doesn't have the time, she would buy another one.
B:	作棹子用的東西都買了嗎?	Have you bought the things you need for making the table?
A:	我已經開了一個單子了.明天打一個電話叫鋪子的人給送來就行了.	I've already made out a list. I'll just have to phone the store tomorrow to have them send the things over, that's all.
B:	有的東西我那兒有,我給你送來.	I have some of the things, I'll send them over to you.

A:	謝謝.可sy:那個時候你不在這兒:要不然你也可以幫我忙.我要作的事太多.我要把書房nùngcheng lyù的,把棹子nùngcheng lán的,你覺得怎麼樣?	Thank you. Unfortunately, you won't be here at that time, otherwise you could help me. I have too many things to do. What would you think if I made my study green and the table blue?
B:	你已經jywé定了,我不願意說甚麼.我希望你在一個月以內能把這些事情作好.我得走了.	You have already decided, so I don't want to say anything. I hope you will finish these things within a month. I'll have to go now.
4. A:	這一封信我不太明白,請你看一看.	I don't understand this letter very well, will you take a look at it?

B:	這個人寫的字不容易看.	It is not very easy to read this person's writing.
A:	你知道他是甚麼意思嗎?	Do you know what he means?
B:	我懂了.他請你到舊金山去玩兒去.	I understand now. He invites you to go to San Francisco to have fun.
A:	從這兒坐火車到舊金山去三個鐘頭以内到得了嗎?	Can you get to San Francisco from here by train within three hours?
B:	三個鐘頭以内到得了.坐fēi機可以省點兒時候,不到一個鐘頭就夠了.	You'll be able to get there in three hours. You can save time by taking a plane. It'll only take a little less an hour.
A:	火車一個鐘頭能走多少Yīnglǐ?	How many miles per hour can the train travel?
B:	可以走五十多Yīnglǐ. 坐	It can go over fifty miles. Travelling by

	汽車一個鐘頭可以走六七十Yīnglǐ.	car you can go sixty to seventy miles an hour.
5.	A: 外頭風太大,這屋子裏太冷.請你生火好不好?	It's very windy outside and this room is too cold. Will you please light the fire?
	B: 沒有紙不容易生火.我去找一點兒紙來.	It's not easy to light a fire without paper. I'll go and look for some paper.
	A: 用一點兒汽油也不錯.	It's not bad to use a little gasoline.
	B: 汽油太危險.一不小心就把房子shāu了.今天風又特別大.	Gasoline is too dangerous. If you're careless, you'll burn the house down. The wind today is especially strong.
	A: 對了,我們得小心.你說的有道理.你去找一點兒紙來吧.	That's right, we'll have to be careful. You're so right. You'd better go and fetch some paper.

B:	生了火以後你一定就覺着很 shū 服。我們就可以 dž細的 jìhwa 下月要作的事了.	After the fire's been lit you'll definitely feel more comfortable. We can then plan carefully what we want to do next month.
A:	好吧,我們把要作的事開一個單子.	All right. I'll make a list of all the things we'll want to do.
B:	我去找紙去.等一會兒再說.	I'll go look for paper. Let's discuss things later.



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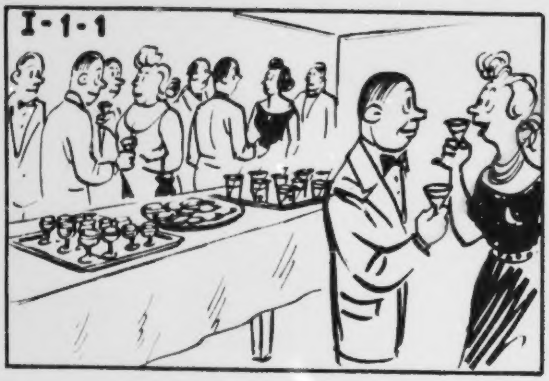

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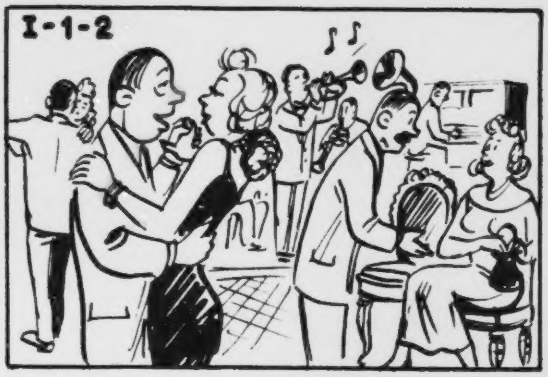

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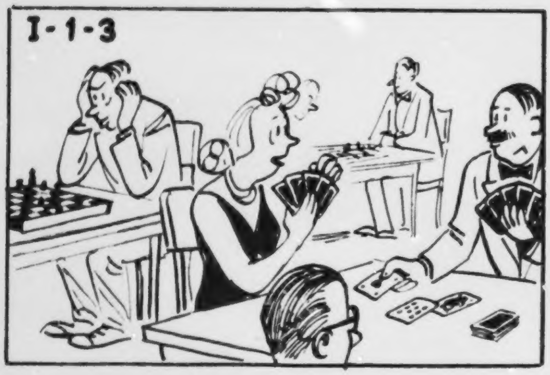

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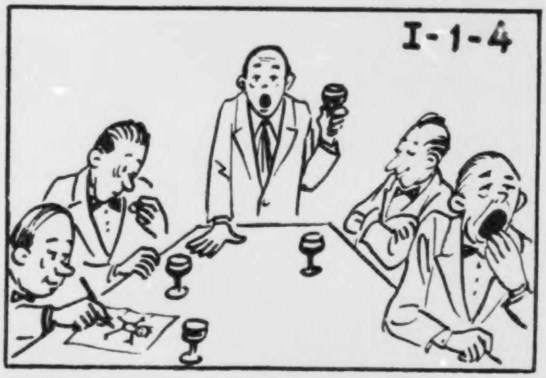

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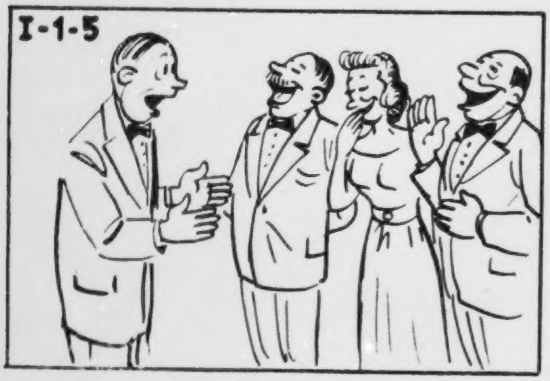

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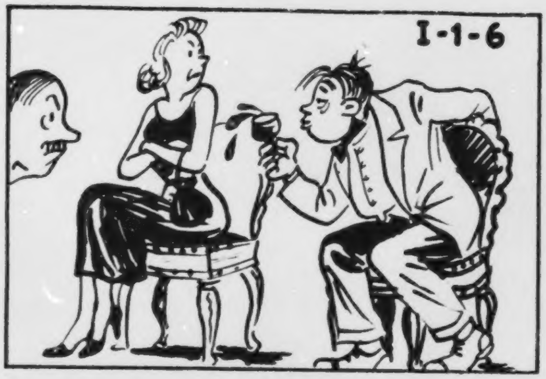

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II. Basic Dialogue

黃時清跟李美真小姐在
一個 jīwěi 酒會裏談話.

黃:	今天 jīwěi 酒會來的人真多.	So many guests have come to the cocktail party today!
李:	張先生跟張太太朋友很多,他們認識的人真不少.	Mr. and Mrs. Jāng have very many friends and quite a few acquaintances.
黃:	我想客人最少有一百個以上.張先生跟張太太已經結了多少年婚了?	I think there are over a hundred guests, at least. How many years have Mr. and Mrs. Jāng been married?
李:	已經結婚二十五年了.	They've already been married twenty-five years.
黃:	他們好像是在你家認識的.	It seems that they first met at your house.

李：	我也聽說是在我家認識的．那個時候我還是一個小孩子．他們是我父母的好朋友．	I also heard it mentioned that they met in our home. I was still a child at that time. They are good friends of my parents'.
黃：	張先生喜歡yīnywè，張太太喜歡tyàuwǔ：所以他們的女兒唱歌兒唱的很好，tyàuwǔ也不錯．	Mr.Jāng likes music and Mrs.Jāng loves dancing. So their daughter sings very well and can dance pretty well too.
李：	我們是在一塊兒學yīnywè的．他學的是唱歌兒，我學的是gāngchín.	We studied music together. She learned singing while I studied the piano.
黃：	你們兩個人在一塊兒可以開一個yīnywè會．	The two of you together could give a concert.
李：	我們最少還得花幾年的工夫．	It would take us at least a few more years before we could give a concert.

黃: 我現在去跟張太太說,就請你們兩位今天在這兒開一個小-yīnywè 會.	I am going to speak to Mrs. Jāng now and ask the two of you to give a little concert here today.
李: 你別忙.張先生跟張太太已經預備叫張小姐唱了.	Don't rush. Mr. and Mrs. Jāng have already planned to get Miss Jāng to sing.
黃: 現在再請你跟我 tyàu 一次 wǔ 好不好?	How about another dance with me right now?
李: 我已經 tyàu 的很 lèi 了.我們再談一會兒吧.	I'm already tired from dancing. Let's chat a little longer.
黃: 我不明白為甚麼張小姐老不喜歡小王.	I don't understand why Miss Jāng always dislikes Little Wáng.
李: 小王是你的朋友,你應當知道.	Little Wáng is your friend, you ought to know.

黃: 真的,我不知道. 要是小王有甚麼壞chu, 我知道了, 我可以告訴他.	Really, I don't know. If Little Wáng has any bad points and I know about them, I could tell him about it.
李: 小王從前很gwēijyu. 現在喜歡打pái 又喜歡喝酒. 一喝了酒就dzwèi, dzwèi的時候很dyōu臉, 所以張小姐不喜歡他.	Little Wáng used to conduct himself very well. Now he likes to play cards and drink. As soon as he drinks he gets drunk. He loses face when he's drunk. That's why Miss Jāng does not like him.
黃: 小王是因為張小姐不喜歡他, 才打pái喝酒的.	Little Wáng started drinking liquor and playing cards because Miss Jāng doesn't like him.
李: 常常喝dzwèi酒的人我也不喜歡. 一看他們的樣子就覺着	I don't like people who get drunk either. One look at their attitude makes me feel disgusted.

L. 74

tǎuyàn.

黃: 我們應當幫他們忙.	We should help them.
李: 怎麼幫?	How should we help?
黃: 跟他們說一說. 叫小王不要再喝的那麼 lìhai.	We can have a talk with them. We can tell Little Wáng not to drink so much.
李: 你可以叫小王不要再喝的那麼 lìhai. 可是我不能請張小姐喜歡小王. 喜歡不喜歡小王是張小姐自己 jywé 定的. 要是小王改了, 也許張小姐慢慢的會喜歡小王.	You can stop Little Wáng from drinking so much. But I cannot ask Miss Jāng to like him. Whether she likes Little Wáng or not is for Miss Jāng to decide for herself. If Little Wáng should change, maybe Miss Jāng will gradually like him.
黃: 你會不會因為我太 gwǎn 別人的事, 不喜歡	Is it possible that you dislike me for minding other people's

我?	business too much?
李:你問你自己吧.	You'd better ask yourself about that.
黃:我希望你不 tǎuyàn 我.	I hope you will not dislike me.
李:我不跟你出去的時候,你就知道了.	As soon as I no longer go out with you, then you'll know.
黃:這屋子裏太熱,我們到院子裏走一走,好不好?	It's too hot inside this room. How about taking a walk outside?
李:我要喝一點兒汽水.	I'd like a drink of soda pop.
黃:我去給你拿,你就在這兒等着吧.	I'll go to get some for you. Please wait here.
李:我跟你一塊兒去,我要跟謝小姐談一談.	I'll go with you. I'd like to chat with Miss Syè.
黃:那位謝小姐?	Which Miss Syè?
李:他是一位空中小姐.	She's an air-hostess.

L. 74

黃：空中小姐一定很美.	An air-hostess must be very beautiful.
李：你要不要我給你介紹?	Do you want me to introduce her to you?
黃：你是甚麼意思?	What do you mean?
李：沒甚麼意思. 他喜歡下chí, 你也喜歡下chí. 我給你們介紹不好嗎?	Nothing at all. She likes to play chess, you also like to play chess. Wouldn't it be nice if I introduced you to each other?
黃：我下chí 下的不好, 老是shū. Shū 給女人很dyōu 臉, 還是不介紹好. 你去跟他談一談吧. 我去給你拿汽水兒.	My chess game is pretty bad, and I always lose. I'd lose face if I lose to women. It would be better if you didn't make the introduction. You go and chat with her. I'll get the soda pop for you.

Vocabulary

39.	bàu	抱	V:	hold; caress; embrace
40.	dǎ pái	打牌	VO:	play cards
41.	dàuli	道理	N:	reason, principles
42.	dzwèi	醉	SV:	drunk
43.	fēng	風	N:	wind
44.	jāng	張	V:	open
45.	jīwěijyǒuhwèi	鷄尾酒會	N:	cocktail party
46.	júyi	主意	N:	idea
47.	jywédìng	決定	V/N:	decide/decision
48.	kāi dāndz	開單子	VO:	make a list
48.1	dāndz	單子	N:	a list
49.	kāihwèi	開會	VO:	hold a meeting
50.	kělyán	可憐	V/SV:	pity/pitiful, pitiable (person)
51.	kěsyī	可惜	SV/MA:	pitiful, pitiable/ too bad, what a pity
52.	nùngcheng	弄成	RV:	make into
53.	shémmade	甚麼的	PH:	and so forth
54.	shēnghwǒ	生火	VO:	light a fire
55.	syà chí	下棋	VO:	play chess; play checkers
56.	tàidù	態度	N:	attitude
57.	tǎuyàn	討厭	V/SV:	dislike/disgusting
58.	tyàuwǔ	跳舞	VO:	dance
58.1	tyàuwǔhwèi	跳舞會	N:	dancing party

59. yǎnjyǎng (jyǎngyǎn)	演講 (講演)	VO/N:	lecture, give a speech/speech
60. yīnywè	音樂	N:	music
60.1 yīnywèhwèi	音樂會	N:	musical concert

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Kělyán and Kěsyī Compared

The meaning and usage of kělyán and kěsyī should not be confused. Kělyán means to pity, be pitiful or pitiable while kěsyī means "too bad", "what a pity" or "unfortunately". The former can serve as a verb or a stative verb while the latter is most often used as a movable adverb. The former is used in a situation that deserves pity and sympathy while the latter is used in one that creates disappointment.

Kěsyī dzwótyan tā méilái.
Too bad he didn't come yesterday.

Nèige syǎuhár méi fàn chr̄, dwóma kělyán ne! Wǒ hěn kělyan tā.
How pitiful it is that child didn't have any food to eat! I really pity him.

(Note that when kělyan is used as a verb, the second syllable usually becomes unaccented.)

1.1 Because of the specific differences in meaning between these words, kělyán only refers to people and other living things that arouse human sympathy, while kěsyī may refer to both animate and inanimate things:

Tā jēn kělyán, lyán chr̄fànde chyán dōu méiyǒule.
He is truly pitiable. He doesn't even have money for his meal.

Kěsyī nèige jwōdz hwàile.
Too bad that table is broken.

Translate:

1) She is very pretty. Too bad she isn't very intelligent.

2) Heaven pities those who pity others.

3) People who have wives are pitiful; people who don't are pitiful too.

4) Look, what a pity it is!

5) Unfortunately it rained yesterday; otherwise we would have gone.

2. The Translation of "Make"

In English there are certain words which, due to usage through the years, have come to mean so many different things that careful discrimination is needed in translation. The verb "to make" is one of the most troublesome. Here are some of the most common uses of the verb "to make", translated into idiomatic Chinese:

1) He made a table for his wife.
Tā gěi tā tàitai dzwòle yíge jwōdz.

2) That car can make eighty miles an hour.
Nèige chē yíge jūngtóu néng dzǒu - or pǎu - bāshrlǐ.

3) I will make this room blue.
Wǒ yàu bǎ jèige wūdz nùngcheng lánde.

4) Don't make me buy something I don't like.
Byé jyàu wǒ mǎi wǒ bùsyǐhwande dūngsyi.

5) The train will make San Francisco within two hours.
Hwǒchē dzài lyǎngge jūngtou yǐnèi jyòu kéyi dàu Jyòujīn-shān.

6) Can you make a fire in this wind?
Nǐ néng dzài fēngli shēng hwǒ ma?

7) Does this make sense to you?
Nǐ jywéde jèige yǒu dàuli ma?

8) We can make better time if we take this road.
Wǒmen yàushr dzǒu jèityau lù jyòu kéyi shěng shŕhou.

9) I will make (out) a list tomorrow.
Wǒ míngtyan kāi yíge dāndz.

10) She had her old dress made over.
Tā bǎ yíjyan jyòu yīshang gǎile.

11) My mind is made up.
Wǒ yǐjīng jywédìngle.

12) Can you make out what he means?
Nǐ jr̄dau tā shr shémma yìsz ma?

13) I want to make a phone call.
Wǒ yàu dǎ yíge dyànhwà.

3. Translate the following:

1) She didn't dance with him. That made him so mad.

2) Please make me a desk, but don't make it white.

3) My car can't make New York within a week because it makes only forty miles an hour.

4) It makes no difference to me whether you can make a fire in the wind or not.

5) Can you make out why he bought the clippers and still goes to the barbership to have a haircut all the time? Does it make sense to you?

6) After you have made up your mind about whom you are going to invite to your concert, please make me a list of their names.

IV. Recombination

1. A:	我們這個禮拜六到鄉下 lyǔ 行去.	We are going to take a trip to the countryside this Saturday.
B:	這是誰出的 jú意?	Whose idea is it?
A:	這是我們出的 jú 意; 可是,是先生們 jywé 定的.	It was our idea, but it was decided upon by the teachers.
B:	你們走着去嗎 ?	Are you going to walk there?
A:	本來先生們 jywé 定坐汽車去,後來他們改了 jú意打算走着去,走着去有意思.	Originally the teachers decided to go by car. But they changed their mind. They plan to walk. That'll be interesting.
B:	那個地方離這兒多遠 ?	How far is that place from here?
A:	大概離這兒有十 lǐ 路. 要是從公路一 líng 一去,近一點兒. 可是在公路上走太危險.所以打算從	It's probably ten miles from here. It's a little nearer by way of highway 101. But it's too dangerous to walk on the highway. So we're going by way of the rear of the school.

學校後頭去.

B:	你們禮拜六早上去嗎?	Are you going Saturday morning?
A:	禮拜六早上六點鐘從學校去.	We are going at six o'clock in the morning from the school.
B:	你們預備帶甚麼東西去?	What are you planning to take along with you?
A:	我們不必預備甚麼. 我們每人給先生們一塊錢,他們 jìhwà 買吃的東西. 聽說有火 twěi, jīdàn, myànbāu, nyóunǎi, kāfēi, syāngjyāu, pútau 甚麼的.	We do not have to prepare anything. Each of us will give the teachers a dollar. They will plan on buying the foodstuff. I heard say that there will be ham, eggs, rolls, milk, coffee, bananas, grapes and so forth.
B:	預備那麼多嗎?還有甚麼?	Are they preparing all that? What else is there going to be?
A:	還帶作飯的東西,打算自己作飯.	We're also going to take along cooking utensils and do the cooking ourselves.
B:	要是風大就不容易生火了.	If there's a big wind, it won't be too easy to light a fire.

A: 我們也帶很多舊的報紙,還有汽油,風雖然大,也容易生火.	We are also going to take along a lot of old newspapers and gasoline. Even if there is a big wind, it would still be easy to light a fire.
B: 你們走着去已經不容易了,還要帶着那麼多東西,不是太 lèi 了嗎?	It's already going to be hard to walk there. Wouldn't it be too tiring to have to take along so many things besides?
A: 我們把這些東西 jwāng 在一 lyàng dzàijùng 汽車裏. 小王不願意走路,讓他開 dzàijùng 汽車去.回來的時候,有人 lèi 了也可以坐 dzàijùng 汽車回來.	We are going to load all these things in a truck. Little Wáng doesn't want to go on foot. We'll let him drive the truck. If someone is tired on the way back, he can return in the truck.

B: 這個 jú 意真好. 你們一定覺得很高 syìng. 可 syī 我不能一塊兒去. 回來的時候, 你詳細的告訴我吧.	This idea is really good. You will really be feeling happy. Unfortunately, I cannot go along with you. When you return, please tell me about it in detail.
2.A: 明天晚上請你到我家裏去 tsān 加我們的 jīwěi 酒會.	Please come to my house tomorrow evening and join our cocktail party.
B: 對不起. 明天晚上得到學校去開會.	I'm sorry. I have to go to attend a meeting at the school tomorrow evening.
A: 開甚麼會? Tyàuwǔ 會嗎?	What kind of a meeting do you have to attend? Is it a dance?

B: 不是.開 yǎnjyǎng 會.有一個有名的人到我們學校來 tsāngwān, 所以請他給我們 yǎnjyǎng.	No. It will be a lecture. A famous person will visit the school, so he has been invited to give us a lecture.
A: 可 syī 你不能來,因為我所請的客人,有很多是你認識的.	Too bad you can't come because there will be many guests that I've invited whom you know.
B: Yǎnjyǎng 會開完了以後,我就來,不知道晚不晚?	Will it be too late if I come as soon as the lecture is over?
A: 我想不太晚吧.大概還有人談話.也許還有人打 pái ne. 你一開完了會就來吧.	I don't think it will be too late. Besides, probably there will be people chatting, or maybe there will be people playing cards. Come just as soon as the meeting is over.

B:	好.明天晚上見.	Good. See you tomorrow evening.
3. A:	今天 yǎnjyǎng 會怎麼樣? 人多不多?	How was the lecture today? Were there many people?
B:	人很多,可syī yǎnjyǎng 沒甚麼意思.	There were many people. Too bad the lecture wasn't at all interesting.
A:	他 jyǎng 的不好嗎?	Didn't he speak well?
B:	他 jyǎng 的太簡單.很多人聽的很 lèi. 有些人打 hāchyan. 有些人在紙上畫畫兒.	He talked too simply. Very many people were tired from listening. Some were yawning, others were doodling on paper.
A:	你要喝甚麼?	What will you have to drink?
B:	我要喝點兒汽水.	I want a bit of soda pop.

L. 74

A:	喝一點兒酒好不好?	How about drinking a bit of wine?
B:	不行. 一喝就dzwèi, 一dzwèi就很dyōu臉.	That won't do. I get drunk as soon as I drink. As soon as I'm drunk, I would lose face.
A:	客人還都没走. 有的在tyàuwǔ, 有的在打pái, 有的在聽yīnywè, 有的在下chí. 你喜歡玩甚麼?	None of the guests have left. Some are dancing, some are playing cards, some are listening to music. Others are playing chess. What would you like to play?
B:	可syī我甚麼都不會, 所以就能談談話.	Unfortunately, I don't know how to do any of these things. So I can only do some chatting.
4. A:	兩jr手bàu着頭在那兒下chí的那個人是誰?	Who is that man who is playing chess there while holding his head with both hands?

B: 他是舊金山lǐng事館的高先生.	He is Mr. Gāu of the Consulate in San Francisco.
A: 高先生在lǐng事館gwǎn甚麼?	What is Mr. Gāu in charge of at the Consulate?
B: 他gwǎn發護照.	He is in charge of issuing passports.
A: 誰jywé定發不發護照?	Who decides whether to issue a passport or not?
B: 他也可以jywé定.	He is also able to determine that.
A: 這個城,有jīwěi酒會都有他.	He is always present when there are cocktail parties in this city.
B: 他認識了不少人,特別是中國人.他常幫人忙,對人的tàidu非常好,所以人人都喜歡他.	He has gotten to know many people, especially Chinese. He often helps people. His attitude towards people is extraordinarily good, so everybody likes him.

A: 他很喜歡下chi嗎？	Does he like to play chess very much?
B: 他非常喜歡下chi. 他下chi的時候很注意，跟誰都不說話. 要是人不明白這個情sying就覺得他的tàidu不好.	He likes very much to play chess. When he plays chess, he is concentrating very much and **doesn't** talk to anybody. If a person doesn't understand this, he would think that his attitude was **bad.**
A: 我就是一個，所以我才問你. 可syī 他正注意下chi，要不然我很想跟他談一談.	I am one of these. That's why I asked you. Unfortunately, he is paying attention to this chess game. Otherwise, I'd like very much to chat with him.

B:	等他下完了chí，我就給你介紹.	Wait until he finishes the chess game. I'll introduce him to you.
A:	老張來了沒有？在那兒？	Did Old Jāng come? Where is he?
B:	在那兒，張着 dzwěi 大笑，大概聽了一個笑話.	He's over there, laughing with his mouth open. Probably heard a joke.
A:	老張 ywè 來 ywè pàng 了. pàng的人常常很高 syìng.	Old Jāng is getting fatter all the time. Fat people are often happy.
B:	大夫說人人都應當笑，每天大笑三次，身體一定很好.	Doctors say that everybody should laugh. You're sure to have very good health if you laugh heartily three times a day.
A:	你的意思是說我沒笑所以很 shòu 嗎？	Are you saying that I'm thin because I haven't laughed?

B: 對了！我們一塊兒過去聽聽他們說甚麼笑話吧.	That's right! Let's go over there and hear what jokes they're telling.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 451-458)

451.	惜	syī	BF: pity, regret	可惜 -pitiful, pitiable, too bad, what a pity
452.	音	yīn	BF: sound	音樂 -music
453.	樂 乐	ywè [lè	BF: music BF: rejoice]	音樂 -music 音樂會 -musical concert
454.	跳	tyàu	V: jump	跳 wǔ -dance 跳 wǔ 會 -dance party
455.	決 决	jywé	BF: definitely, decidedly	決定 -decide, decision
456.	度	dù	BF: tài 度	tài 度 -attitude
457.	主	jǔ	BF: 主意	主意 -idea, scheme
458.	藥 葯	yàu	N: medicine	藥片 -tablet (medicinal) 藥方 -prescription 藥房 -drugstore (pharmacy pèi 藥 -fill a prescription

B. 句子

1. 可惜我的眼睛不太好，得常常用藥，要不然我可以常常請你看電yǐng兒去。
2. 你喜歡聽音樂會，每次有音樂會，我都可以請你。
3. 我也喜歡跳wǔ，可惜你不會跳。
4. 我決定今天起學跳wǔ　一兩個月以後一定跳的不錯。
5. 你對我的tài度非常好　我高syìng極了。
6. 今天晚上在學校開跳wǔ會，是誰出的主意？
7. 那是我出的主意，我們跳跳wǔ就可以運動運動。

C. Gù事

一個禮拜以前王少校請我們在昨天晚上到他家去tsānjyā　他們的jīwěi 酒會。這

個 jīwěi 酒會是給白上校開的, 因為白上校下禮拜要到中國去.

昨天是禮拜六, 我下午在院子裏推 tsǎu. 到了三點鐘左右我就預備出去. 到了五點半我太太還沒預備好, 我着 jí 極了. 我先到外頭去, 在汽車裏等着. 到我太太上車的時候, 她又說忘了帶一件東西, 所以又跑到屋子裏去了.

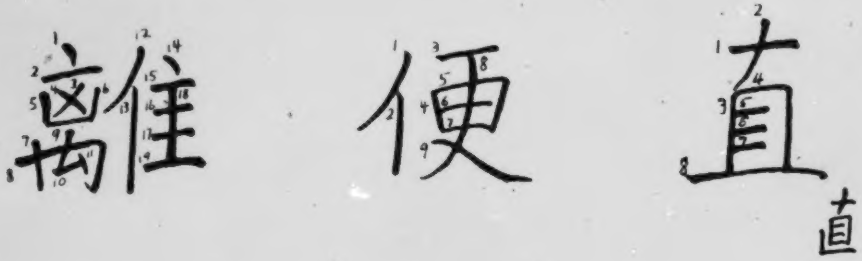
我開車開的很快, 有每小時六十 Yīng-里的 sù 度. 到了王少校家的時候, 還沒進去就聽見屋子裏頭音樂的 shēng 音跟客人說話的 shēng 音了.

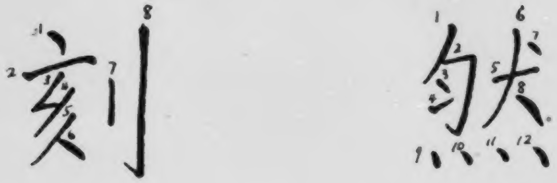
我們進王家的時候, 客人已經來了不少了. 王少校跟王太太一看見我們進來, 就過來介紹我們給我們不認識的客人. 客人們喝酒的喝酒, 喝 kāfēi 的喝 kāfēi. 我就跟白上校談一談第二次世界大戰的事情, 也談到中國的事情. 白上校真會

談話，也有意思極了．他也喜歡用中國話說，並且告訴我他決定到中國去以後，跟中國人說話都一定用中文，不知道怎麽說的時候才用 Yīng 文．我說他的主意很不錯．我們在談話的時候，有的人已經在別的屋子裏跳起wǔ 來了．我們回來的很晚，我覺着不shū 服，吃了一點兒藥才睡覺．

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 296-300)





B. Radicals

1.	隹 (a bird, 172)	as in:	離
2.	亻 (man, 9)	as in:	便
3.	目 (eye, 109)	as in:	直
4.	刂 (knife, 18)	as in:	刻
5.	灬 (fire, 86)	as in:	然

LESSON 75

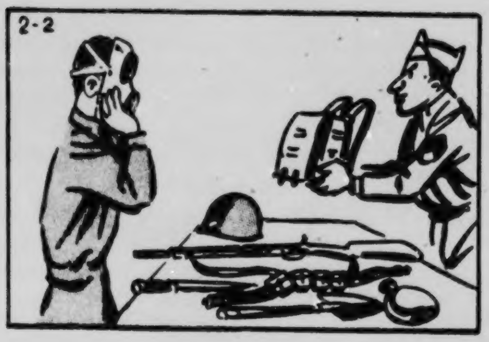
I. Military Subject

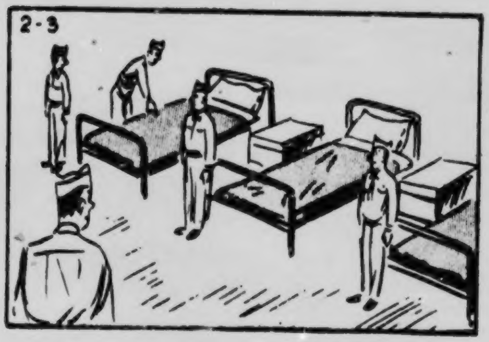
A. Dialogue

白大海跟李Jōu 談營chyū 裏頭的事情.

白: 你今天穿的軍服特別 jěngchí 是不是因為有特別的事情?	The uniform you're wearing is particularly neat today. Is there something special?
李: 今天是 jyǎnchá 的日子. 連長要來 jyǎnchá , 所以營 chyū 都得收 shr 的非常乾淨. 我們的軍服也要穿的特別jěngchí.	Today is inspection day. The company commander will come to make the inspection. Therefore the camp has to be fixed up especially clean. Our uniforms must also be worn neatly.
白: 營房裏頭外頭都是誰收 shr 的?	Who did the cleaning up inside and outside the barracks?
李: 都是我們收 shr 的, tsè-所臉 pén 也都要	We had to clean up everything. The latrines and the wash basins had

L. 75


2-2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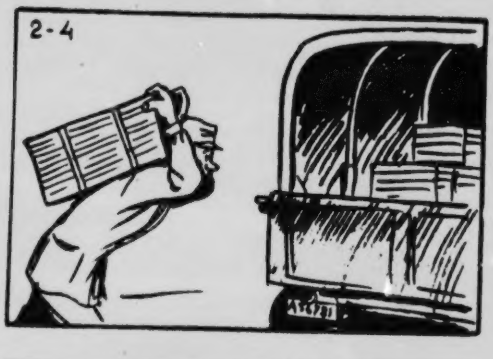
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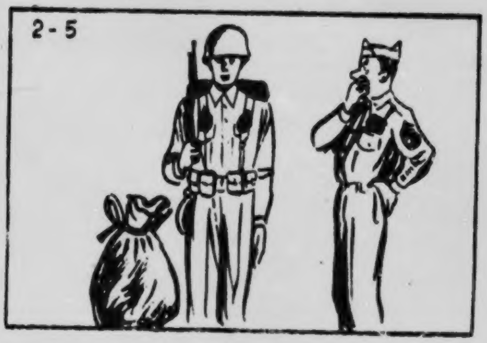

2-5

洗的 很 乾淨. 連長 沒 jyǎnchá 以前, 我們的 上士 自己 先 jyǎnchá 一次; 要是 上士 覺得 不夠 乾淨, 我們 還得 再洗 再tsā. 這種 事情 我們 覺得 最 沒意思.	to be washed very clean. Before the company commander makes his inspection, our SFC first inspects us himself. If the Sergeant feels that it's not clean enough, we have to wash and mop up again. We feel that these things are most uninteresting.
白: 營裏頭 可以 放 東西 嗎?	Can you put things in the barracks?
李: 不能 隨便 放, 就能 放 chwáng, syāng子, 衣 chú, 別的 不許 放. 所以 我們 把 不用的 東西 都 rēng 了. 多 可syī!	You cannot put just anything. You are only allowed beds, foot lockers, lockers. Other things are not allowed in the barracks. So we have had to throw away the things that aren't being used. What a pity!

白: 還 jyǎnchá 甚麽?	What else is inspected?
李: 還 jyǎnchá jwāng備.	We have inspection of the equipment.
白: Jwāng備 bāukwò 甚麽?	What does the equipment consist of?
李: Bāukwò 軍服, wǔchì, 車lyàng, 工jyù 甚麽的.	It includes uniforms, weapons, vehicles, tools, etc.
白: 你自己的 jwāng備 bāukwò 甚麽?	What does your individual equipment include?
李: Bāukwò 很多東西. 軍服以外還有 bèibāu, 行李 dài, 水hú 甚麽的.	It includes a lot of things. Aside from the uniform, there are knapsacks, duffel bags, canteens etc.
白: 一個兵帶的 wǔchì bāukwò 甚麽?	What do the individual soldier's weapons consist of?
李: 步槍以外還有 dàn 帶, 有的還帶 tsż 刀, 也許還帶手lyóudàn.	Beside a rifle, there is the ammunition belt. Some also carry a bayonet, or perhaps hand grenades.

白: 軍服上頭都有甚麼識別 hwēijāng?	What kinds of identification badges do the uniforms have?
李: 有 jyēji, 兵科的識別 hwēijāng. 軍官的 jyēji 識別 hwēijāng 在 jyān 上; 士兵的在 gēbei 上, 又叫 bèijāng. 兵科識別 hwēijāng 都在 lǐng 子上.	They have ranks and service insignias. The officers' rank insignias are on the shoulders. The non-coms and men have their rank insignias on their arms, called chevrons. The service insignias are all on the collars.
白: Láu 動服 wù 的時候穿的軍服就不必很 jěngchí 吧?	The uniforms don't have to be very neat when performing labor services, do they?
李: Láu 動服 wù 的時候穿工作服, 因為 láu 動的時候衣 shang 容易 dzāng, 所以穿工作服 dzāng 了也容易洗.	They wear fatigues when they are on labor assignments. The clothes get dirty very easily, so they wear fatigues, since these are easy to wash when they get dirty.

白: Jyǎnchá 的時候可以穿工作服吧?	Can you wear fatigues during inspection?
李: 那要看是那一種的jyǎnchá,在甚麼地方jyǎnchá. 在戰chǎng上大概都是穿軍服作戰.	That depends on which kind of inspection it is and where it is held. In the battle field, they wear uniforms to fight.
白: Jyǎnchá 的時候站dwèi不站dwèi?	Do you assemble during inspections?
李: 我們jyǎnchá的時候站dwèi. 連長jyǎnchá一個兵的時候,那個兵得lì正.	We are assembled in formation during inspections. When the company commander inspects a soldier, he has to stand at attention.
白: 你們的連長jyǎnchá得dž細不dž細?	Does your company commander look you over meticulously during inspections?

李:	Dž 細極了. 我們 得gwā hú 子, 理 fǎ, tsā pí鞋. 無論 甚麼 都 得 很 jěngchí, 乾淨. 有 一個 兵 太 pàng, 連長 叫 他 得 注意 吃的 東西, 也 叫 他 得 特別 注意 運動.	He pays very much attention to details. We have to shave, get a haircut and shine our shoes. Everything has to be very neat and clean. There was a fat soldier. The company commander told him to be extra careful in what he eats. He also told him to pay special attention to exercising.
白:	真 máfan!	Too much bother.
李:	Máfan 是真 máfan, 可是 對 我們 很好. 常常 jyǎnchá 我們 就 常常 注意 jěngchí 乾淨, 跟 精神.	Yes, it is too bothersome. But it is good for us. When we often have inspections, we pay more attention to neatness and cleanliness and our spirit.
白:	怎麽 jyǎnchá 工 jyù 跟 車 lyàng 呢?	How does he inspect the tools and the vehicles?

李:他們 jyǎnchá 工 jyù 跟所有車 lyàng 的情 sying. 壞的就不能再用, 有毛病的就得修理, 不夠的就得多發給我們.	They go over the condition of the tools and all the vehicles. Those that are worn out are no longer used. Those that are defective have to be repaired. More are issued to us if there is insufficient supply of anything.
白: 我想這是很要緊的. 所有的車 lyàng, 工 jyù wǔchì 常常 jyǎnchá, 常常注意, 用的時候 syàulyù 就很大.	I think this is very important. If all the tools, vehicles and weapons were inspected very often and given attention, then the efficiency would be great in time of use.
李: 我們還有一種 jyǎnchá, 是 jyǎnchá 營 chyū 安全不安全. 特別注意的是屋子, 東西壞了沒有; 要是壞了, 就	We still have another kind of inspection. That is, to see whether there is safety in the barracks or not. We pay special attention to the condition of the articles in the rooms. If they are broken down, we repair

得修理.	them.
白: 這樣的 jyănchá 多不多?	Are there many inspections of this type?
李: 當然、没有 jyănchá jwāng備那麼多.	Of course there are not as many of these as the equipment inspections.
白: 他們怎麼記得甚麼得注意, 甚麼得修理呢?	How do they remember what to pay attention to and what has to be repaired?
李: Jyănchá 的時候他們帶着單子, 把應當注意的都寫下來. Jyănchá 以後作報告.	During the inspection they carry along a list and write down what requires attention. After the inspection they make out a report.
白: 要是一個兵穿的軍服不 jĕngchí 也不乾淨, 頭 fa 太長, 臉手都	If a soldier's uniform was not neat and looked dirty, his hair too long and his face and hands were all dirty, would they punish him?

不乾淨他們fá不fá他？	
李：第一次fá的不lìhai，要是老是不改，就máfan了．	They don't punish him hard the first time. If he consistently doesn't change, then there would be trouble.
白：怎麼fá他呢？	How do they punish him?
李：那要看情sying決定怎麼fá．有時候fá他到chú房去作事，有時候fá他不許離開營chyū．	The punishment depends upon the circumstances. Sometimes he is sent to the mess to do kitchen-police duty. Sometimes he is punished by not being allowed to leave the barracks.
白：要是他跑了呢？	What if he runs away?
李：要是跑了，fá的更lìhai．	If he runs away, the punishment would be more severe.

B. Questions

1. 兵有事情的時候，先報告誰？
2. 兵丟了東西得報告誰？
3. 這一課包括多少生字？
4. 兵的裝備包括些甚麼？
5. 背包裏放些甚麼？
6. 背包有甚麼用？
7. 臂章有甚麼用？
8. 陸軍裏的臂章都一樣嗎？
9. 一個人有幾個胳臂？
10. 陸軍有多少兵科？
11. 訓練新兵的時候 為甚麼得有長途行軍？
12. 在美國打長途電話貴不貴？
13. 你甚麼時候打長途電話？
14. 陸軍裏的車輛都是甚麼顏色的？
15. 陸軍為甚麼得用很多車輛？
16. 一個人為甚麼不應當犯法？

L. 75

17 兵要是犯了法，怎麼樣？

18 防毒面具有甚麼用？

19 兵為甚麼得服從他們的士官跟軍官？

20 為甚麼軍隊裏服從很要緊？

21 長途行軍的時候，得帶工具嗎？

22 兵為甚麼得作勞動服務？

23 兵作勞動服務的時候，穿甚麼衣裳？

24 兵的肩上有甚麼識別徽章？

25 軍官的肩上有甚麼識別徽章？

26 你現在的職務是甚麼？

27 陸軍裏士官的職務是甚麼？

28 美國陸軍的兵有些甚麼裝備？

29 手榴彈有甚麼用？

30 扔手榴彈有甚麼危險？

31 陸軍的水壺有甚麼用？

32 陸軍裏為甚麼得有識別徽章？

33 兵的行李袋都放些甚麼？

34 美國陸軍的效率為甚麼很高？

35. 刺刀有甚麽用?

II. Interrogation Exercise

Int:	你的名字叫甚麼?	What is your name?
POW:	黃海生.	Hwáng Hǎi-Shēng.
Int:	這是你真的名字嗎?	Is that your real name?
POW:	是.	It is.
Int:	你是甚麼 jyējí?	What is your rank?
POW:	我是中士.	I'm a sergeant.
Int:	爲甚麼你的 bèijāng 還是一個下士的 jyējí?	Why does your chevron show a corporal's rank?
POW:	昨天我才是中士,從前我是下士.我還沒 hwàn 我的 bèijāng 就給你們 fúlwǒ 了.	I didn't become a sergeant until yesterday. Before that I had been a corporal. I was captured by you before I could change my chevron.
Int:	你的 jwāng 備都在那兒?	Where is all your equipment?
POW:	我的步槍, tsż 刀, 手 lyóu-dàn, dàn 帶這些 wǔchì 都給你們拿去了.	My rifle, bayonet, hand grenades and ammunition belt were taken away by your men.

	我現在就有行李 dài, bèibāu 跟水 hú, 這一點兒東西.	Now I only have my duffel bag, knapsack, and canteen, these few things.
Int:	我看你的精神很好, 軍服很 jěngchí: 我想你們的 syùnlyàn 很好.	I see that you are in good spirits and your uniform is neat. I think you were very well trained.
POW:	我們的 syùnlyàn 好極了. 我們有很好的 jwāng備. 我們的 jyǎnchá 很多, 也很 dž 細.	Our training was extremely good. We have very good equipment. Our inspections are frequent and detailed.
Int:	我知道. 我一看你的 jwāng備就知道了. 你的 wǔchì 都 tsā 的很乾淨, 你們的連長很 lìhai 嗎?	I know. I knew it as soon as I saw your equipment. Your weapons are polished very clean. Was your company commander very severe?
POW:	他工作很有 syàulyù.	He is very efficient.

Int:	你們不喜歡你們的連長嗎？	You don't like your company commander, do you?
POW:	服從mingling是我們軍人的jŕwù.	Obeying orders is a duty of us soldiers.
Int:	你沒回答我.你不喜歡你們的連長嗎？	You didn't answer me. You don't like your company commander, do you?
POW:	不gwǎn我們喜歡不喜歡，我們都得服從.	No matter whether we like him or not, we must obey orders.
Int:	就是他mingling你作你不願意作的工作，你也喜歡他嗎？	Do you like him even when he orders you to do things that you don't like to do?
POW:	他mingling我作甚麽，我就得作.	I have to do whatever he orders me to do.
Int:	你很服從mingling. 我也叫你作叫你很lèi的工作，你喜歡不喜歡我？	You obey orders well. I'm also going to make you do tiring work. Would you like me or not?

POW:	你叫我作我得作;喜歡你不喜歡你,我不能說.你叫我作是可以的,可是你不能叫我作我不能作的工作,跟危險的工作;還有我也得休息.	If you order me to do something, I must do it. Whether I like you or dislike you, I won't say. You can make me work, but you cannot make me do the things I can't do, or do dangerous work. Also, I have to rest.
Int:	你是fúlwǒ.別告訴我得怎麼辦.我每星期給你二十四小時休息,特別是禮拜天你不必工作.	You are a prisoner of war. Don't tell me how to do things. I'll give you twenty-four hours of rest a week. Especially on Sundays, you will not have to work.
POW:	這是一定的gwēijyu.你們每月還得給我jyǎnchá身體一次.	These are definite regulations. You also have to give me a physical check-up once a month.

L. 75

Int:	我們都gwǎn這些事情. 你穿的衣shang跟吃的東西,我們都gwǎn. 要是你fàn了法,我們也可以fá你.	We take care of all these things. We take care of the clothes you wear and what you eat. We can also punish you if you break regulations.
POW:	你們怎麼fá我?	How would you punish me?
Int:	那要看情sying決定. 有的時候不給你好東西, 或是很多的東西吃. 你別想跑, 你跑不lyǎu的.	That depends on the circumstances. Sometimes we won't give you good things to eat, or very much to eat. Don't think about running away. You just can't.

Vocabulary

61. bàugàu	報告	V/N:	report
62. bāukwò	包括	V:	include
63. bèibāu	背包	N:	knapsack; sack
64. bèijāng	臂章	N:	chevron
64.1 gēbei	胳臂	N:	arms
65. bīngkē	兵科	N:	branch (Army)
66. chángtú syíngjyūn	長途行軍	N:	long distance march
66.1 chángtú dyànhwà	長途電話	N:	long distance telephone
67. chēlyàng	車輛	N:	vehicle
68. fànfǎ	犯法	VO:	commit a crime; violate a law
69. fángdú myànjyù	防毒面具	N:	gas mask
70. fútsúng	服從	V/N/SV:	obey/obedience/obedient
71. gūngjyù	工具	N:	tools
72. jwāngbèi	裝備	V/N:	equip/equipment
73. jŕwù	職務	N:	duties
74. jyān	肩	N:	shoulder
74.1 jyānshang	肩上	N:	on the shoulder
75. láudùng fúwù	劳動服務	N:	fatigue duty
75.1 láudùng	劳動	V/N:	labor
75.2 fúwù	服務	V/N:	serve/service

L. 75

76.	shǒulyóudàn	手榴彈	N:	hand grenade
77.	shr̀byé-hwēijāng	識別徽章	N:	insignia
78.	shwěihú	水壺	N:	canteen
79.	syàulyù	效率	N:	efficiency
80.	syínglidài	行李袋	N:	duffel bag; barracks bag
81.	tsz̀dāu	刺刀	N:	bayonet
82.	tūng	通	V:	go through
83.	yǐwei	以為	V:	suppose, think that

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. The Translation of "Take"

The word "take" is probably only next to "make" in its complexity in meaning. Here are some of the most common uses of the word:

1.1 Which room will you take?
Nǐ yàu nèige wūdz?

1.2 Let's take a house in the country for the summer.
Wǒmen syātyan dzài syāngsya dzū yíge fángdz jù ba.

1.3 Let me take your suitcase.
Wǒ gěi nǐ ná jèige syāngdz.

1.4 Will you let me take your car?
Wǒ kéyi yùng nǐde chìchē ma?

1.5 It took me a long time to get here.
Wǒ yùngle hěn dwōde gūngfu tsái dàude jèr.

1.6 We ought to take it easy in this kind of weather.
Jèiyangde tyānchi, wǒmen dzwèihǎu mànmārde dzwò.

1.7 Let's take this road.
Wǒmen dzǒu jèityau lù ba.

1.8 Where will this road take us?
Jèityáu lù tūng shémma dìfang?

1.9 I took for granted that he wouldn't come.
Wǒ yǐwei tā bùláile ne.

1.10 The speech was taken down.
Nèige jyǎngyǎn yǐjing syěsyalaile.

1.11 Translate the following:

1) Which train are you going to take?

2) This river will take us to his house.

3) I wish I could take it as easy as you do.

4) It took me two weeks to finish that book.

5) I have taken a house which is very close to the department store.

6) Which car will you take?

7) How long does it take to get to the theater?

8) He took a room at my friend's house.

9) I offered him five hundred dollars, but he wouldn't take it.

10) What do you generally take for breakfast?

11) I took down what he said at the cocktail party.

12) He took me home afterwards.

13) I'll take this umbrella with me.

14) He was taken for dead by us.

15) I took it for copper, but it was made of iron.

2. Co-verbial Phrases

A co-verb with its object forms a co-verbial phrase which functions adverbially as modifier of a verb.

	CV---O	
Nǐ	gēn wǒ	hwéijyā ba.
Wǒ érdz	dzài chéng lǐtou	dzwò mǎimai.
Jèige dìfang	lí Jyòujīnshān	buywǎn.

2.1 Exercise - Make sentences using the following co-verbs:

tsúng gēn bǐ wàng tì
dàu gěi bǎ dzài yùng

3. Noun clauses

It is a basic principle of Chinese sentence structure that one noun may modify another noun by merely standing before it. This relationship may be clarified by adding the particle de to a verbal expression (Vde, S-Vde, V-Ode, S-V-Ode), and these clauses behave like nouns.

Nèr yǒu yige syìng Jāng de lǎutàitai.
Tā hwéijyā laíde shŕhou, lǎu shwō nèisye Měigwo péngyou.
Hwàde (dìfang) jyòushr fēijīchǎng.

3.1 Exercise - Following the patterns enumerated above, make sentences involving noun clauses, using the following verbs:

bàugàu

hūngjà

gàusung

jǎu

shāu

IV. Interpretation

一個中國軍人李明問一個美國張上士很多事情. 有人給 fānyi.

李: 張上士你在第二營當甚麼 jŕwù?	Sergeant Jāng, what are your duties in the second battalion?
張: 我發給軍官跟兵 jwāng備.	I am in charge of issuing equipment to the officers and enlisted men.
李: 都 bāukwò 甚麼?	What do these include?
張: 衣 shang 有軍服, 軍便服, 工作服. màu 子, 有 gāng-kwéi 便màu. 鞋 有長 sywē, 運動鞋; 還有手 tàu 兒, bèibwō, 行李 dài, dàn 帶, 水 hú 甚麼的.	The clothing includes the uniform, service uniform, fatigues. Headgear includes the uniform hat and the helmet. Shoes include boots and athletic shoes. Besides, there are gloves, knapsacks, duffel bags, ammunition belts, canteens, etc.
李: 所有識別 hwēijāng 你也	Do you also issue all

發給他們嗎？	the insignias to them?
張：Jyējí 跟兵科的識別hwēijāng，甚麼的，都是他們自己買的.	They purchase their own rank and service insignias.
李：長 tú 行軍的時候，他們怎麼能帶這麼多東西？	How can they carry so many things when they are on long distance marches?
張：長 tú 行軍的時候，大的東西像行李 dài 他們不必自己帶；我們有dzàijùng 車可以替他們送. 小的 bēibāu 甚麼的，他們自己 gwǎn. 長 tú 行軍的時候，帶的東西 ywè chīng ywè 好.	On long distance marches they don't have to carry large things such as duffel bags themselves. We have trucks to deliver the things for them. Small knapsacks and so forth are cared for by themselves. When going on long distance marches it is best to carry as light a pack as possible.
李：工兵的 jwāng 備也是你 gwǎn 嗎？	Are you also in charge of the equipment for the engineers?

張: 軍服我 gwǎn. 工 jyù 別人 gwǎn.	I am in charge of their uniforms. Somebody else is in charge of their equipment.
李: 為甚麼現在你所有的 jwāng 備, 工 jyù, 車, 甚麼的, 都沒有了?	Why are all your equipment, tools and vehicles, etc. gone?
張: 三天以前營長 mingling 把所有的 jwāng 備, 工 jyù 都帶走. 車也開走了. 不能帶走的都 shāu 了, 不讓敵人用.	Three days ago the battalion commander ordered all equipment and tools to be taken away. The vehicles were also driven away. Everything that couldn't be carried away was burnt, so that the enemy couldn't use it.
李: 他們帶走的 jwāng 備有多少?	How much equipment did they carry away?
張: 一共 jwāng 了幾十 lyàng 大 dzàijùng 車.	They loaded a total of several score trucks.
李: 甚麼時候離開這兒?	When did they leave this place?

張:兩天以前天還沒亮的時候離開的.	They left here before dawn two days ago.
李:他們開走的車一共有多少?	How many vehicles did they drive away?
張:那我可不知道,因為車不是我gwǎn的.	That I wouldn't know because I am not in charge of vehicles.
李:他們開到那兒去?	Where did they drive to?
張:我就知道開到離這兒幾十Yīnglǐ的一個地方.	I only know that they drove to a place several tens of miles away.
李:是往西是往北走的?	Did they go west or north?
張:好像是往西北走的.	It seems that they went northwest.
李:營長告訴你們sz̄ling部要bān到甚麼地方去?	Did the battalion commander tell you where they are moving the headquarters?
張:那個地方的名字很不容易記,我不記得了.	The name of the place is not easy to remember. I can't recall it.

李: 你們死了多少人?	How many of your men were killed?
張: 不多,就十幾個人.	Not many, a few more than ten.
李: 你們的營房為甚麼 shāu 了?	Why were your barracks destroyed by fire?
張: 我剛才告訴了你了,我們把所有的東西都 shāu 了,不給敵人用.	I just told you a while ago, we burned everything so that the enemy cannot use it.
李: 你們 fúlwǒ 的敵人都在那兒?	Where are all the enemy prisoners that you have captured?
張: 我可不知道.我們軍dwèi 離開這兒的時候,大概他們也都跟着去了.	That I wouldn't know. Maybe they all followed our troops when they left this place.
李: 他們是走着去的,還是坐車去的?	Did they go there on foot or were they carried on vehicles?

張：我們走路，他們也走路；我們坐車他們也就坐車.	When we walked, they walked. When we rode on vehicles, they would also ride.
李：敵人的兵，jwāng備怎麼樣？	How were the enemy's troops equipped?
張：很壞.他們都很可-lyán.他們的行李dài，bèibāu，甚麼的，都dyōu了.軍服很不jĕngchi，很多穿着很舊的工作服.所以我們給他們很多東西.有的好像幾個-月都沒理過fă shr的.我們都給他們理了fă，hwàn了衣shang他們的精神現在都很好了.	Very badly. They were all very pitiful. They lost everything, their duffel bags, knapsack, etc. Their uniforms were very untidy. Many of them were wearing very old fatigues. Therefore we gave them a lot of things. Some of them looked as if they hadn't had a haircut for months. We gave them haircuts and changed their clothes. Their spirit became much better.

李：敵人的兵,病的多不多?	Were there many sick among the enemy troops?
張：很多.我們都把他們送到、我們的jēnlyáu-所去了.	Very many. We sent them all to our dispensary.
李：你們的 jēnlyáu 所在那兒?	Where is your dispensary?
張：我們的 jēnlyáu 所跟着軍dwèi 走.現在不知道在那兒.	Our dispensary accompanied our troops on their journey. I don't know where it is now.
李：好,謝謝你告訴我這麼多事情.	Good! Thank you for telling me so many things.
張：沒甚麼,我們是朋友,在一塊兒打敵人,應當告訴朋友的我都得告訴你.	Not at all! We are friends and are fighting the enemy together. I have told you everything that I should tell a friend.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 459-65)

459.	職 (职)	jŕ	BF: official duty	職務 -duties, function
460.	務 务	wù		職務 -duties, function 服務 -serve, service
461.	勞	láu	BF: to toil, labor, trouble	勞 jyà -May I trouble you? Much obliged 勞動 -labor 勞動服務 -fatigue duty
462.	彈 弹	dàn	BF: bullet, shot	彈藥 -ammunition 子彈 -bullets 彈帶 -belt (ammunition)
		[tán	V: to play (musical instrument)]	
463.	犯	fàn	V: to transgress	犯法 -commit a crime, violate a law

L. 75

464.	裝	jwāng	V: load, fill, pack	裝 hwò	-load cargo
				裝備	-equip, equipment
				服裝部	-clothing dept
				服裝	-clothes
465.	包	bāu	V: to wrap BF: to surround M: package of	包 wéi	-surround
				包 kwò	-include

B. 句子

1. 我要見你的營長，勞jyà帶我去見他。

2. 我的職務是在這兒站gǎng ，不能隨便離開這個地方。

3. 要是我離開這兒，我就是犯法，我必得服從mìnglìng。

4. 我們的jèn 地給敵人包wéi 了，並且我們的裝備不夠，彈藥也都沒有了。

5. 我看你的服裝不像軍人，為甚麼你不穿軍服？

6. 我們給敵人包wéi 了，所以我得hwàn 一hwàn我的服裝，才可以跑出來。

7. 你的報告真要緊，可是我不願意犯法，真對不起。

C. Gù 事

張連長是一個很好的軍官，他的部隊

没有一個人不喜歡他. 所以他的mìnglìng也没有一個士兵不服從. 他的部隊的軍jì特別好, 很少有人犯法.

為甚麼張連長是一個很好的軍官呢? 第一, 因為無論甚麼事情他都是替他的士兵想. 士兵的安全, 士兵有甚麼事情他都非常注意. 第二, 他不隨便發 mìnglìng, mìnglìng 一發, 無論怎麼樣都不改. 第三, 打 jàng 的時候, 他老是在最前頭, 不怕危險. 他還有很多好 chu. 他不抽烟也不喝酒, 並且也不愛跳 wǔ, 就喜歡看軍事的書或是報. 他也喜歡士兵的父母或是哥哥弟弟姐姐妹妹到營 chyū 來 tsāngwān.

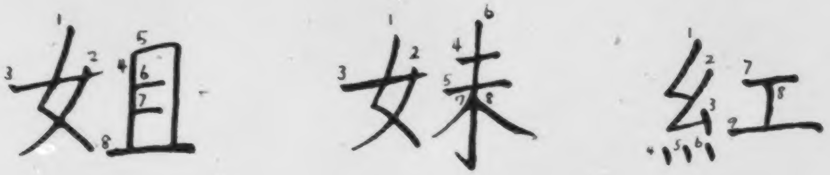
張連長自己也有父母親跟一個弟弟. 他不想結婚, 所以還沒有太太. 他覺着他的職務就是他的太太.

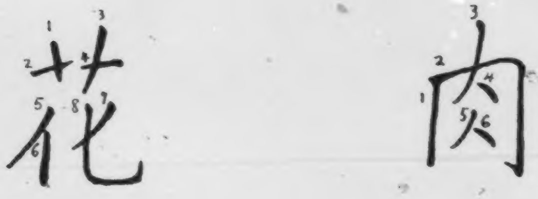
一九四一年七月的時候, 張連長跟他的部隊在離上海五十Yīnglǐ 左右的一個地

方跟日本軍隊打jàng . 張連長好幾天晚上不能睡覺. 有一天晚上他的部隊給敵人包wéi了. 他們雖然打到彈藥都沒有了, 還沒有一個人想tóu降(syáng) 最後他們用tsż刀打. 敵人死了很多. 張連長跟他的部隊在那個晚上, 在那個地方, 作完了他們軍人的職務.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 301-305)





B. Radicals

1. 女 (female, 38) as in: 姐，妹
2. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 紅
3. 艹 (grass, 140) as in: 花
4. 肉 (flesh, 130) as the word 肉

LESSON 76

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A: 明天是張老太太的生日. 我跟你一塊兒到張家去給張老太太拜shòu好不好?

Tomorrow is Mrs. Jāng Senior's birthday. How about going with me to the Jāng's to congratulate her?

B: 好極了. 張先生是我在美國的時候認識的. 張老太太我還沒見過. 我很願意見見張老太太. 請你給我們介紹介紹.

Very good. I met Mr. Jāng when I was in America. I have never met Mrs. Jāng Sr. I would like very much to meet her. Please introduce us to each other.

A: 當然. 明天張先生一定在家. 他也可以給你介紹.

Of course. Mr. Jāng will definitely be at home tomorrow. He will also be able to introduce you.

B: 我才到中國來, 對於中國禮jyé不大知道. 客氣話也

I have just come to China and do not know Chinese customs very well. Neither do I know too much polite talk.

L. 76	知道的 不多；就怕作錯了，說錯了，很不好意思。	I'm really afraid that I'll be embarrassed by doing the wrong thing or saying the wrong words.
A:	你不用怕，他們都知道你是美國人，就是你作錯了，說錯了，也不要緊。	You don't have to be afraid. They all know that you are an American. It wouldn't matter if you did or said the wrong thing.
B:	可是我們英文有一句 sú 話說：「你在 Lwó-馬的時候，Lwó 馬人怎麼作你也怎麼作」你們也有這樣的 sú 話嗎？	But we have an old saying in English, "When in Rome, do as the Romans do". Do you also have this kind of proverbs?

A:	有.我們說「到了一個國去就問一問那個國的風su,到了一個地方也問一問甚麼事不應當作.」中文是「Rùjìng問sú; rù國問jìn」	Yes. We say, "When you go to a country, you should ask about that country's customs. When you arrive at a place, you should also find out what you should not do." In Chinese it is "Rù jìng wèn sú; rùgwó wèn jìn."
B:	以後希望你多多jř-教.	Later I hope that you will advise me often.
A:	不gǎn當.你已經知道的很多了,還有甚麼不太清楚的,我一定告訴你.	I am not worthy (of giving you advice). You know so much already. If there is still something you don't understand very well, I will surely tell you.
B:	朋友生日的時候,給朋友拜shòu應當說甚麼?	What would you say when you want to offer birthday wishes on your friend's birthday?
A:	你說:「拜shòu,拜shòu!」你看見張老太太的	You would say "I offer you birthday wishes." When

	時候我給你介紹以後,你可以說:「張老〻太,拜shòu,拜shòu!」	you see Mrs. Jāng, Sr., I will introduce her to you, then you can say "Mrs. Jāng, I offer you my birthday wishes."
B:	要是別人給我拜shòu的時候我應當怎麼說?	If someone offers me birthday wishes, what should I say?
A:	你可以說:「不gǎn當,不gǎn當!」	You can say "I am flattered."
B:	我的孩子生日的時候我也可以跟他說:「拜shòu,拜shòu」嗎?	On my child's birthday, can I say "I offer you my birthday wishes"?
A:	不.這句客氣話就能對你的朋友或是跟比你老的、用.	No, this polite expression can only be used for your friends and someone who is older than you.
B:	要是朋友家裏有喜事,像結婚,生孩子,我們得怎麼說?	If there is a joyful event in your friend's house, such as a wedding, childbirth, what should we say?
A:	你可以說:「Gūng喜, gūng喜!」	You can say "Congratulations!"
B:	過年跟過jyé的時候用甚麼客氣話?	What polite expression should be used for the New Year or festival time?

A:	過年的時候「拜年」過jyé的時候「拜jyé!」	For New Year say "New Year Congratulations!", for festivals say "Seasonal Greetings!"
B:	别人給我介紹朋友的時候我是不是應當說:「Jyǒuyǎng, jyǒuyǎng!」?	When someone introduces a friend to me, should I say "I have longed to meet you." ?
A:	對了.你對於中國禮jyé差不多都知道了,用客氣話也用的很對.	That is right. You know almost all the Chinese etiquettes. You use the polite expressions very well.
B:	過jyǎng,過jyǎng.中國有一句sú話說:「Hwó到老,學到老,還有三分學不到.」希望你還是多多jř教.我現在走了.下一次再來lǐng教.	I am flattered. There is an old Chinese saying "Learn till you are old, and you will still have 30 percent left unlearned." Hope you'll keep on teaching me. I have to go now. I will get more instruction from you next time.
A:	不gǎn當,再見吧.别忘了明天一塊兒到張家	I am flattered. Good-bye. Remember, we are going to the Jāngs to offer birthday wishes to-

L. 76

去拜shòu去.	morrow.
B: 好,再見.	Okay, good-bye.

黃時清帶着一個美國朋友白先生到張國平的家去給張老太太拜shòu.

(黃先生,白先生到了張家門外頭.張先生出來)

黃: 老張,我給你帶來了一個朋友.我想你還認得吧?	Old Jāng, I have brought you a friend, I think you still remember him.
張: 白先生! 好jyǒu沒見! 你是甚麼時候到中國來的?	Mr. Bái, haven't seen you for a long time! When did you come to China?
白: 我剛到了一個月.黃先生跟我說起你來的時候,才知道你就住在這兒,所以我一定要黃先生帶我來看你.	I have just been here a month. When Mr. Hwáng and I talked about you, I found out that you live here, and I insisted on Mr.Hwáng bringing me here to see you.
張: 請進,請進.	Please come in.
黃 白: 謝謝.	Thank you.
(走進客tīng)	(enter living room)

張: 請坐.	Please sit down.
白: 謝謝. (坐下)	Thank you. (sitting down)
張: 白先生, 您這次到中國來是lyŭ行來的還是辦事來的?	Mr. Bai, did you come to China this time for pleasure or for business?
白: 是辦事來的. 大概要在中國dāi兩年.	For business. I will probably stay in China for two years.
黃: 白先生現在在美國lǐng事館工作.	Mr. Bai is working at the American Consulate.
白: 十幾年沒見, 你還是那麼年青, 精神還是那麼好. 你離開了我們那個地方回國以後, 我一直都沒jyē到你的syāu息.	I have not seen you for more than ten years, you still look so youthful and peppy. Since you left our place and came back, I hadn't heard a word from you.
張: 我回國以後每天都忙着這兒跑跑, 那兒跑跑, 一點兒寫信的工夫都沒有.	After I came back I had always been on the go and could not find time to write.
黃: 我也是這樣. 常常想	Same here. I frequently

寫信.因爲想要詳詳細細的報告回國以後 所作的事情,那麽信就得寫的很長;想寫一封很長的信得費很多的時候,一覺得費時候就不想寫了.	thought of writing. It's because I would have to write long letters to tell you in detail what I have done after I came back. That would take too much time to write. As soon as I realize the time involved I put it off.
張:我不但對在外國的朋友不常寫信,就是自己的家裏人也很少寫信.我母親的姐姐好 jyǒu 沒 jyē 到我的信,有一次寫信給我母親,問他我是不是已經死了.	I not only rarely write to my friends abroad, I don't write to my family very often either. My mother's sister had not heard from me for a long time. She wrote to my mother once and asked if I was still alive.
白:這真有意思!時候過的真快,十幾年也就像十幾個月 shr 的.你回國以後不 jyǒu 就結婚了吧?	This is very interesting. Time surely flies. A dozen years seem like a dozen months. Did you get married soon after you returned to your country?

黃: 對了. 他 太太還是我給他介紹的呢.	That is right. It was I who introduced his wife to him.
白: 現在有幾個孩子了?	How many children do you have now?
張: 一男兩女. 男的十三歲; 女的一個十一歲, 一個九歲. 你呢?	A boy and two girls. The boy is 13 years old; one girl is 11, and the other is 9. How about you?
白: 還就是你看見過的那一個男孩子. 那個時候他才五歲.	I still just have that one boy you have seen. He was five then.
黃: 現在已經很大了吧?	He must be very big now.
白: 十八歲, 剛去當兵去了.	He is 18, just joined the Armed Services.
張: 陸軍, 海軍, 還是空軍?	Is he in the Army, Navy, or Air Force?
白: 他喜歡作一個fēi機jyàsnřywán, 所以自己請求在空軍入wǔ.	He'd like to be a pilot. He joined the Air Force.
張: 黃太太兩個月以前剛生了一個女孩子.	Mrs.Hwang just had a baby girl two months ago.

白:（向黃時清）Gūng 喜, gūng 喜!	(To Hwáng Shŕchīng) Congratulations!
黃: 謝謝, 謝謝! 明年我女孩子生日的時候, 要請你們喝酒.	Thank you. On my daughter's birthday next year I will invite you to a drink.
白: 說起生日, 今天是張老太太的生日, 所以我要給張老太太拜 shòu.	Talking of birthdays, today is Mrs. Jāng's birthday. I want to offer birthday wishes to Mrs. Jāng.
黃: 我知道今天是張老太太的生日, 所以帶白先生來了.	I know this is Mrs. Jāng's birthday, therefore I brought Mr. Bái along.
張: 別客氣, 拜shòu, 不gǎn 當. 我母親 dàu 是很喜歡見見您. 你們坐一會兒, 我進去請他出來.	Don't stand on ceremony. We are flattered by your birthday wishes. My mother would be very happy to see you. Sit a while, I will go in and ask her to come out.
（張國平出去一會兒跟張老太太進來,	(Jāng Gwópíng goes out and comes in again in a little while with Mrs. Jāng Sr.)

L. 76

黄跟白一塊兒站起來)	Hwáng and Bái stand up together.)
張:母親,這就是我在美國的時候認識的白先生.剛到中國不 jyǒu.	Mother, this is Mr. Bái whom I met in the States. He just came to China not long ago.
白:老太太,您好a! 我今天來看你們,也要給您拜 shòu.	How are you, (honorable elderly) Lady? I came here today to visit you and offer you my birthday wishes.
張老太太:白先生.您太客氣了.國平在美國的時候您老是幫他忙,我應當謝謝您.	Mr. Bái, you are too polite. I should be the one to thank you for always helping Gwóping when he was in the States.
白:沒甚麽, dàu是張先生常 jř 教我,常告訴我中國的風 su, 也教我很多中國的	It wasn't anything. It was Mr. Jāng who was often advising me, telling me about Chinese customs and teaching me many Chinese

客氣話.	polite expressions.
張老太太: 您說的中國話真是好極了!	You speak Chinese extremely well.
白: 過jyǎng過jyǎng.這也是他教我的.	I am flattered. I learned it from him.
張: 我就教了他一點兒.	I only taught him a little.
白: 你別客氣.	Don't be so polite.
黃: 你十幾年以前學的還都能記得,真不容易.	You learned it over ten years ago, but you still remember it. That's really something.
白: 雖然是十幾年以前學的,可是我常常用.有工夫還要多學點兒呢!「Hwó到老,學到老,還有三分學不到.」我ywè學ywè覺得不夠.現在在中國還希望你們常常jř教.	Although it is something I learned over ten years ago, I used it frequently. When I had time, I would learn a little more. "Learn till you are old, and you still leave thirty percent unlearned." The more I learned, the less I felt I knew. Now that I am in China, I hope that you will teach me from time to time.

張老太太：您有工夫請常到這兒來.	Please come to our house often, when you have time.
白：好，謝謝.我們現在得走了.	I will, thank you. Now we should be going.
張：多dāi 一會兒,再談談.	Stay a little longer, chat a little more.
黃：時候不早了,我們走吧.	It is getting late, we have to go.
張：我送你們出去.	I will see you out.
黃：別客氣,別送,別送.再見!	Don't stand on ceremony. Don't see us out. Good bye.

Vocabulary

84. bài nyán	拜年	IE/VO:	New Year congratulations/to pay New Year call
85. bài jyé	拜節	IE/VO:	seasonal greetings/ to offer seasonal greetings
86. bài shòu	拜壽	IE/VO:	birthday best wishes/ offer birthday wishes
87. dāi	待 (獃)	V:	to stay; live
88. fēngsu	風俗	N:	custom
89. gūngsyǐ (dàusyǐ)	恭喜 (道喜)	IE/V:	congratulations/ congratulate
90. gwòjyǎng	過獎	PH:	you flatter me
91. gwòjyé	過節	VO:	celebrate a festival
92. gwònyán	過年	VO:	celebrate New Year
93. hwó	活	SV/V:	be alive/to live
94. jřjyàu	指教	V:	to instruct
95. jyǒuyǎng	久仰	PH:	I've longed to meet you
95.1 jyǒu	久	SV:	be long (of time)
95.2 hǎujyǒu (hěnjyǒu)	好久 (很久)	PH:	for a long time
96. kèchihwà	客氣話	N:	courteous expressions
97. lǐjyé	禮節	N:	etiquette
98. lǐngjyàu	領教	IE/VO:	may I receive your instruction?
99. Lwómǎ	羅馬	N:	Rome
100. shēng háidz	生孩子	VO:	to give birth to a baby

101.	shēngr̀	生日	N:	birthday
102.	súhwà	俗話	N:	proverb, common saying
103.	syǐshr̀	喜事	N:	a joyful event (such as wedding)

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Translation and Convential Courtesy Remarks

Polite usages and small talk are things which cannot satisfactorily be translated word for word, or even sentence for sentence, from one language to another. The question is not so much "How do you say this in Chinese?" as "What would a Chinese say in this situation?"

The following rambling patter which might be recorded at a social gathering cannot be matched phrase for phrase in Chinese. In some spots the remark is better omitted--it simply wouldn't be said in a similar Chinese situation. In some cases the appropriate phrase isn't a translation at all, merely what a Chinese would likely say.

These passages should be studied in parallel as a lesson in Chinese social usage. Of course, other variants are quite possible. Different people have a different repertoire of set phrases and habits of speech. This is just one sample.

A Sample of Polite Conversation

Chén:	Mr.Wèi, I'd like you to meet my friend, Mr. Lyóu.	Chén:	Wèi Ss., wǒ gei nín jyèshau yíge péngyou. Jèiwei shř Lyóu Ss.
Wèi:	How do you do, Mr. Lyóu. I have heard about you for a long time.	Wèi:	Lyóu Ss., jyǒuyǎng, jyǒuyǎng.
Lyóu:	Same here, Mr. Wèi.	Lyóu:	Wèi Ss.,*bǐtsž, bǐtsž. (lit: mutually)
Wèi:	Please come in and make yourself at home. This is a(n informal) birthday party in honor of Mr. Chén here. It's very nice to have you join us. I'm sure you will find plenty of people whom you know here.	Wèi:	Chǐng jìnlai swéibyàn dzwò. Jīntyan wǒmen dzai jèr gěi Chén Ss. *gwò shēngr̀. Nín lái tsānjyā, wǒmen fēicháng *hwānyíng. Jèr yídìng yǒu nín bùshǎude *shú péngyou.
Chén:	Mr. Wèi, you really shouldn't have done this. You have put yourself to a great deal of trouble.	Chén:	Jēnshr bùgǎndāng, Wèi Ss. Tài máfan nǐmen le.

See page 179

Wèi: (That's all right.) You deserve it. Happy birthday to you. And now will you be so good as to take Mr. Lyóu in and introduce him to the people inside. I must get back to the door and greet the people who have just arrived.	Wèi: Jè shr̀ yǐngdāngde. Gěi nín bàishòu. Chǐng nín *péi Lyóu Ss. dau lǐtou chyu, gěi tā jyèshau-jyèshau. Wǒ dau ménkǒur chyu kànkan yòu yǒu shéi láile.

(Later in the reception hall)

Mrs. Wèi: (to a servant) Serve the drinks now, please. (to the guests) Will you all help yourselves, please. (to Mr. Syè) Won't you have some more?	Wèi Tt: (dwèi *yùngren) Ná jyǒu lai ba. (dwèi kèren) Chǐng swéibyàn, dz̀jǐ lái, byé kèchi. (dwèi Syè Ss.) Nín dzài lái dyǎr.
Syè: After you, please. This drink is delicious. May I ask what brand it is?	Syè: Nín syān lái. Jèi jyǒu jēn hǎu. Shr̀ shémma páidz de?
Mrs. Wèi: Mr. Wèi brought it from France. I'm glad you like it.	Wèi Tt: Shr Wèi Ss. tsúng Fàgwo dàilaide. Nín syǐhwan, chǐng dwō hē dyǎr.
Servant: Dinner is served, madam.	Yùngren: Tàitai, fàn hǎule.
Mrs. Wèi: Shall we all go out to the dining room?	Wèi Tt: Chǐng dōu dau fàntīng dzwò ba.
(After all are seated in the dining room)	(dzai fàntīngli dōu dzwòhǎule yǐhòu)
Mrs. Syè, which kind of meat would you prefer, or would you like some of each?	Syè Tt., nín syǐhwan něige tsài, háishr yíyàngr yàu yidyǎr?
Mrs. Syè: I beg your pardon.	Syè Tt: Dwèibuchǐ, nín shwō shémma?
Mrs. Wèi: Which one do you prefer?	Wèi Tt: Nín yàu něige tsài?

Mrs. Syè: A little of the fried chicken, if you please.	Syè Tt: Chǐng nín géi wo dyǎr nèige jájī.
(Later, Mr. Lyóu turns to Mr. Wèi)	(Gwòle yihwěr, Lyóu Ss. gen Wèi Ss. shwō)
Lyóu: Mr. Wèi, may I ask a favor of you? Perhaps this isn't the proper time for such matters, but I want to take advantage of the opportunity.	Lyóu: Wèi Ss., wǒ syǎng chyóu nín dyǎr shr̀. Yěsyǔ wǒ bùyīnggāi jèige shŕhou shwō, kěshr wǒ pà gwò yihwěr wàngle.
Wèi: Go right ahead, Mr. Lyóu. What can I do for you?	Wèi: Nín shwō ba. Méi shemma.
Lyóu: ....I shall be everlastingly obliged to you if you can do this.	Lyóu: .....Yàushr nín néng bāng wǒ jèige máng, nà jēn tài hǎule.
Wèi: That's nothing at all. It will be a pleasure to do it for you.	Wèi: Méi shemma. Nín búyùng kèchi. Wǒ yídìng gěi nín bàn.
Lyóu: You are so obliging. I appreciate it very much.	Lyóu: Nín dzèmma kěn bāngmáng. Jēn syèsye nín.
Wèi: The pleasure is all mine.	Wèi: (Smiles appreciatively)
(Later)	(Yòu gwòle yihwěr)
Mrs. Wèi: Mrs. Lín, which kind of ice cream would you like? This is coffee and this is orange.	Wèi Tt: Lín Tt., nín yàu něiyàngrde bīngjilíng? Yǒu kāfēide gen jyúdzde.
Mrs. Lín: Thank you, Mrs. Wèi, but if you will pardon me I won't take any dessert. It has been so appetizing a meal that I have had more than enough already.	Lín Tt: Syèsye nín. Dwèibuchǐ, wǒ shémma dōu chr̄busyàchyùle. Fàn tài hǎuchr̄le. Wǒ chr̄de tài bǎule.
(Later)	(Yòu gwòle yihwěr)

Chén: Mr. Lyóu, I think we'd better be going, don't you?	Chén: Lyóu Ss., wǒ syǎng wǒmen děi dzǒule ba?
Lyóu: Let's see. It's ten-thirty. Would it be polite for us to leave so soon?	Lyóu: Wǒ kànkan. Shŕdyǎnbàn. Dzèmma dzǎu dzǒu búdà hǎuyìsz ba?
Chén: Oh, this isn't a formal occasion. We can leave any time we like. Besides, Mr. and Mrs. Wèi will understand that we have a long way to go home.	Chén: Búyàujǐn. Dōu shr shú péngyou. Shémma shŕhou dzǒu dou syíng. Wǒmen jùde dìfang ywǎn, tāmen ye dōu jr̄dau.
Lyóu: Just as you say. (stepping up to Mrs. Wèi) Mrs. Wèi, this has been a delightful evening. It was very good of you to welcome a stranger to your party.	Lyóu: Hǎu, tīng nǐde ba. (Dzǒugwochyu gen Wèi Tt. shwō) Wèi Tt., dwōsyè, dwōsyè. Jīntyan wǎnshangde tsài jēnshr hǎujíle. Nín kàn, méichǐng wǒ jyou láile, jēn bùhǎuyìsz.
Mrs. Wèi: I'm so glad you could be with us, Mr. Lyóu. It's been a pleasure meeting you, and I hope you will come to see us again when there aren't so many people and we can get really acquainted. Good night, Mr. Lyóu.	Wèi Tt: Nǎrde hwà!*Nándé nín jīntyan wǎnshang yǒu gūngfu lái. Kěsyī rén tài dwō, méinéng gen nín hǎuhāurde tán. Yǒu gūngfu chǐng nín yídìng dzai gwòlai tántan. Dzàijyàn, Lyóu Ss.
Lyóu: Good night, Mrs. Wèi. I certainly shall. (to Mr. Wèi) Good night, Mr. Wèi.	Lyóu: Hǎu, yídìng yídìng. Dzàijyàn, dzàijyàn. (dwèi Wèi Ss.) Wèi Ss., dzàijyàn.
Wèi: Good night, Mr. Lyóu. I'm so glad Mr. Chén brought you. We must see more of each other.	Wèi: Lyóu Ss., dzàijyàn. Jīntyan nín néng gen Chén Ss. yíkwàr lái, jēnshr hǎujíle. Yǐhòu hái yau dwō gen nín chǐngjyàu ne.

Chén:	Good night to both of you. I've had an awfully good time, and thank you ever so much for giving me such a lovely party.	Chén:	Jēnshr tài syèsye nǐmen le, jīntyan wǎnshang wèi wǒ jèmma fèi shr̀. Dzàijyàn, dzàijyàn, dwōsyè, dwōsyè. Nín *chǐnghwèi ba.
Mrs. Wèi:	Do come and see us. And thank you for coming.	Wèi Tt:	Yǒu gūngfu chǐng lái wár. *Màndzǒu, màndzǒu.

*

1.	bǐtsž	彼此	A:	mutually, one another
2.	gwò shēngr̀	過生日	VO:	celebrate a birthday.(for elderly persons, dzwòshòu 作壽 is used)
3.	hwanyíng	歡迎	V/N:	welcome
4.	shú (shóu)	熟	SV:	well acquainted with, ripe, cooked
5.	péi	陪	V:	accompany, escort
6.	yùngren	用人	N:	servant
7.	nándé	難得	SV:	rare ,hard to come by
8.	chǐng hwéi	請回	Ph:	please return, don't escort me further
9.	màndzǒu	慢走	Ph:	depart slowly, careful (said to a friend who has been visiting and is leaving)

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.	A:	那一種的事情叫喜事?	Which kind of event is a joyful event?
	B:	結婚,生孩子是喜事.	Wedding and childbirth are both joyful events.
	A:	結婚跟生孩子用甚麼客氣話?	What are the polite expressions being used for wedding and childbirth?
	B:	你的朋友結婚,或是生孩子,你可以跟他說「gūng喜 gūng喜!」	When your friends get married or have given birth to babies, you can say "Congratulations!"
	A:	朋友生日,你也說「gūng喜」嗎?	On your friend's birthday, do you also say "Congratulations!"?
	B:	我們平常都說「拜shòu,拜shòu!」	We usually say "Best birthday wishes!"
	A:	不gwǎn是誰生日,我們都可以說「拜shòu,拜shòu」嗎?	Can we use this expression to anyone?
	B:	歲數比自己小的,或是二十歲以下	Not to people younger than yourself or under 20 years

	的朋友生日我們不說「拜shòu, 拜shòu.」	of age.
A:	「Shòu」字是甚麽意思?	What is the meaning of "longevity"?
B:	「Shòu」字是 hwó 得很jyǒu, 歲數很大的意思. 拜shòu就是希望你的朋友 hwó 得很 jyǒu, 歲數很大.	Longevity means long life or to live till very old. To offer birthday wishes is to wish your friend a long life and that he will live until he is very old.
A:	別人給你拜shòu 你說甚麽?	What do you say when someone offers you birthday wishes?
B:	我可以說「不gǎn-當」, 也可以說「謝謝.」	I can say "I am flattered" or "thank you".
A:	「拜年, 拜jyé」 是甚麽時候說的?	When do you say "Happy New Year!" or "Seasonal Greetings"?
B:	過年的時候到朋友家裡去拜年. 過jyé的時候拜jyé.	When you visit a friend at New Year's time, you say "Happy New Year!" In a holiday season you say "Seasonal Greetings!"
A:	每年有幾次過年	How many New Years

	跟過 jyé?	and festivals are being celebrated each year?
B:	每年就有一次過年,可是有好幾次過 jyé. 以後我可以告訴你過年過 jyé 的風 sú.	There is only one New Year but many festivals each year. I can tell you some customs about New Year and festivals later.

2. A:	中國人到外國去,也要知道外國的風sú嗎?	Do Chinese people also want to know foreign customs when they go abroad?
B:	中國人有一句sú話說,你到了一個國想知道那個國的風sú,應當問一問那個地方的人,請人告訴你,你就可以知道他們所說所作的是甚麽意思了.	There is a Chinese saying that when you arrive in a foreign country and want to know the customs of that country, you should ask the local people, and you will know why they do this and that.
A:	他們也要知道別的地方不應當作的事情嗎?	Should they also know what is tabooed there.
B:	中國人到一個地方去,得問一問甚麽是可以作的,甚麽	When a Chinese arrives at a new place, he should ask what is allowed

	是不應當作的.	and what is not allowed there.
A:	「Hwó到老,學到老,還有三分學不到」的意思很容易懂.	It is easy to understand the meaning of "Live and learn till you are old and you will still have thirty percent unlearned."
B:	對了.我們每天都有新的東西學.世界上可以學的事情太多了,雖然學到老還有很多沒學到.	That is right. We have new things to learn every day. There are too many things in the world that can be learned. Although we learn until we are old, there is still a lot left unlearned.
A:	這句話很對.我們一天 hwó 着,一天都在學着,到了死的時候才不再學了.	This saying is very true. We learn every day of our life and don't stop learning until the time of our death.
B:	「Lǐng 教」跟「jř 教」的意思怎麽不一樣,你知道得很清楚麽?	Do you know very clearly the difference between "receive instructions" and "give instructions"?
A:	不太清楚,請你說一	Not very well. Would

說.	you please explain?
B: 你要去問别人,請他告訴你,或是教你怎麽辦,那是「lǐng-教」就是說你去跟他 lǐng 教.請别人教你是「jř教」,就是他來 jř 教你.	When you go and ask someone to tell you something or to teach you what to do, that is to "receive instructions". That is,"you receive instructions from him". If you ask someone to teach you something, that is to "give instructions"; that is "he instructs you".

3. A:	別人給你介紹一位新朋友的時候,我們對那位新朋友說「jyǒuyǎng, jyǒuyǎng!」。「Jyǒuyǎng」是甚麽意思?	When someone introduces a new friend to you and you say "I've longed to meet you!", what does that mean?
B:	是你很 jyǒu 就聽見他是有名的人,現在看見了他很高sying.	It means you've heard about him for a long time as a well-known person, and now you are very happy that you can meet him.
A:	要是我從前沒聽見過他的名字,我就不能說「jyǒuyǎng, jyǒuyǎng!」了?	If I have never heard his name before, then I cannot say "I've longed to meet you!"?
B:	你還是說「jyǒuyǎng, jyǒuyǎng!」這是客氣話.	You can still say "I've longed to meet you". It is just a polite expression.
A:	那麽客氣話不一定	Then polite talk does not

是真的了?	necessarily have to be true?
B:這是風 sú.	This is customary.
4.A:中國 sú 話很多,請你再告訴我一兩句,好不好?	There are a lot of Chinese sayings. Can you give me a few more?
B:我可以告訴你兩三句.你一聽就懂「說話容易,作事難.」	I can give you a few more. You can understand them as soon as you hear them. "It is easy to talk about something, but it is difficult to do something about it."
A:英文也有這樣的 sú 話:說是很容易的,作的時候很難.	There is such a saying in English too. It is very easy to say but very hard to do.
B:「會的不難,難的不會.」	"It is easy when you know how, it is hard when you don't."
A:「不怕慢就怕站」是甚麽意思?	"Not afraid of being slow but afraid of standing still" means what?
B:慢不要緊,最要緊的就是不要站住,停住.	Being slow is not important. The most important thing is not to stand still and stop there.
A:對了.學中國話我是很慢的,我不應當停住.	That is right. I learn Chinese very slowly, I must not stop.

L. 76

還有甚麼?	What else is there?
B:「好借好還，再借不難」意思是借別人的東西得還，那個人以後再借就不難了.	"Prompt repayment of loans makes borrowing again easy" means if a person returns borrowed goods on time, he can easily borrow again.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 466-473)

466.	久	jyǒu	SV: long (time)	久yǎng	-I've longed to meet you
				好久	-for a long time
				不久	-before long
467.	旅	lyǔ	BF: to lodge	旅行	-journey, travel
				旅行shè	-travel agency
				旅客	-passenger
				旅館	-hotel
468.	俗	sú	SV: common, unrefined	俗話	-common saying, proverb
				風俗	-customs
469.	活	hwó	SV: alive V: live	活pwo	-be active, energetic
				活着	-living
470.	費	fèi	V: waste, expend, use	費心	- I've put you to too much trouble
				費钱	-waste money
				費時候	-time consuming, use time, waste time

471.	節 节	jyé	N: festival M: section, joint	過節 -celebrate a festival 一節火車- a section of the train
472.	興 兴	syìng [syīng]	BF: spirits, feelings	高興-happy, in high spirits, glad to
473.	領	lǐng	V: apply & get, receive N: collar	領教-may I receive your instruction? 領事館 -consulate 領事 -consul 領帶 -necktie

B. 句子

1. 他喜歡旅行.這一次他到法國去旅行,玩兒了很久.

2. 他回來以後,很多人都跟他說「好久沒見,你到那兒去了?」

3. 他說「我到法國去旅行去了,剛回來不久」.

4. 美國有很多俗話跟中國的俗話一樣.

5. 雖然他已經很老了,可是他的母親還活着呢.

6. 中國人有喜事的時候常費錢,費時候,也很費心,可是很有意思.

7. 他們覺得費一點兒錢,費一點兒時候,不要緊;因為喜事不是常常有的.

8. 過年過節的時候,大人小孩子都很高興.

9. 過節的時候我送給我的朋友一條領帶.

10. 我跟領事館的人說「明天我再來領教」他們對我說「不敢當」.

L. 76

C. Gù 事

白先生剛從美國到中國來.他學了一點兒中國話,也知道一點兒中國的風俗.他特別喜歡學中國俗話跟客氣話.他用Lwó馬字把中國的俗話跟客氣話都寫下來.他到了中國的時候很高興,因為可以用一用所學的客氣話跟俗話了.中國人都喜歡他極了.

白先生雖然懂一點兒中國話,也會說一點兒;可是有時候說得不太對,因為他從前學的時候沒注意,所以有一兩次nùng成了笑話了.

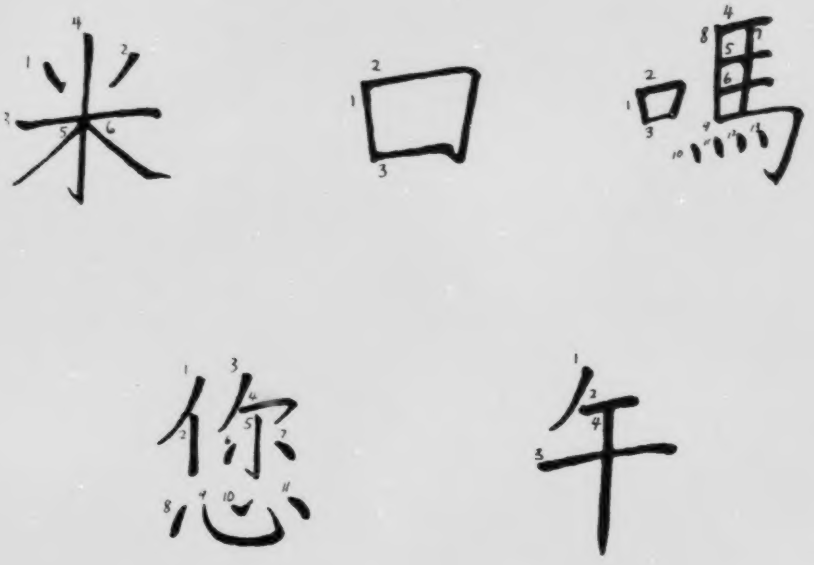
有一次,他請了一個中國人到他家去.那個人進去的時候,白先生很客氣要跟那個人說「請坐,請坐」可是他說,「請走,請走」那個人想白先生很忙,就走了.

又有一回,白先生被一個中國人請去吃飯,那個中國人費了很多時候,也費了

很多錢,預備了很好的飯請他.吃飯的時候,他們談話談得很高興.那個人的太太說白先生,又好又客氣.白先生想說「不敢當,不敢當」,可是他說出來的時候是:「不乾淨,不乾淨!」.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (characters 306-310)



B. Radicals

1. 米 (rice, 119) as the word 米
2. 口 (mouth, 30) as the word 口, as in: 嗎
3. 心 (heart, 61) as in: 您
4. 十 (ten, 24) as in: 午

LESSON 77

I. Structural Dialogue

1. A:	我昨天晚上寫的那封信放在那兒了？你看見了没有？	Where did I put the letter that I wrote last night? Did you see it?
B:	我没看見,你找一找吧.	I didn't see it, go look for it.
A:	我已經找了半天了,甚麼地方都找過了,還是找不着.	I have been looking for it everywhere for quite a while already,but still haven't found it.
B:	你自己找不着,我怎麼找得着呢?你再dž細找一找.要是還是找不着,我等一會兒可以幫你找一找.	If you can't find it yourself, how can I find it ? Look again carefully. If you still can't find it, I will help you look for it in a little while.
A:	我記得那封信寫好了以後就放在書房的桌子了.你今天到過書房了没有?	I remember that I left that letter on the desk in the study after I finished writing it. Have you been in the study today?
B:	到是到過了,可是我	I have been there,

	沒動過你的東西.	but I did not touch your things.
A:	這很奇怪.	This is very strange.
B:	那兒有一封信!	There is a letter over here.
A:	那兒?	Where?
B:	桌子底下.看得見看不見?	Under the table. Can you see it?
A:	看不見.	I can't see it.
B:	不是這張桌子底下,是那張桌子底下.	It isn't under this table, it's under that table.
A:	看見了.怎麽會dyàu在地下了?	I see it. How did it fall down there?
B:	大概是給風chwēi在地下的.	It was probably blown to the floor by the wind.
A:	張先生的地jř對不對,請你看一看.	Is Mr.Jang's address correct? Please take a look.
B:	字寫得不太清楚,我看不出來.這門pái是多少號? 是一九	The handwriting is not very clear. I can't make it out. What is the house number? Is it

	七五號ne,還是七四一三號?	1975 or 7413?
A:	是一九七五號.	It is 1975.
B:	你得寫得很清楚,要不然 yóu差看不出來就沒法子送了.	You must write very clearly. Otherwise, if the postman cannot make it out, he has no way of delivering it.
A:	好,我改一改.現在怎麼樣?	Okay, I will make some changes. How is it now?
B:	看得出來了.你的信也寫得那麼不清楚麼?張先生看得懂看不懂?	It is clear now. Is your letter also written so illegibly? Can Mr. Jāng understand it?
A:	張先生是我的老朋友,他認得我寫的字.他看得懂.	Mr. Jāng is my old friend. He knows my handwriting. He will understand what I write.
B:	我也得寫一封信,寫好了請你帶去寄.	I have to write a letter too. When I've finished it, will you please mail it for me.

2. A:	請你幫我忙.	Please help me.
B:	幫你作甚麽?	What can I do for you?
A:	幫我把這個大 syāng-子 bān 到 lóu 上去.	Help me move this big trunk upstairs.
B:	這麽 jùng 的 syāng 子兩個人 bān 不上去.	Two person cannot move such a heavy trunk upstairs.
A:	再請一個人幫忙, bān 得上去 bān 不上去?	If we ask one more person to help, do you think it can be moved up?
B:	我想再有一個人就 bān 得上去了.	I think it can be moved up with one other person helping.
A:	那個門不太 kwān, 不知道 bān 得進去 bān 不進去?	That door is not very wide. I am not sure whether it can be moved in or not.
B:	等我量一量.	Wait, I'll measure it.
A:	行不行?	Is it alright?
B:	剛剛 héshr̀.	It is just right.
A:	門關着.請你開一開.	The door is closed.

	開得開,開不開?	Please open it. Can it be opened?
B:	開得開. Bān 完了 syāng 子還有甚麽要 bān?	It can be opened. After moving the trunk, what else do you have to move?
A:	東西太多.今天一天 bān 不了.	There are too many things. We can't move them in one day.
B:	明天我再來幫忙,明天一天 bān 得了, bān 不了?	I'll come again tomorrow to help. Can we finish moving them tomorrow?
A:	我想 bān 得了.明天又得 máfan 你了.	I think we can. I will have to trouble you again tomorrow.
B:	没甚麽.明天見.	That is nothing. See you tomorrow.

3.	A:	我們去 shr̀ 一 shr 那個新飯館兒,好麼?	Shall we go try that new restaurant?
	B:	我剛吃了點心,太 bǎu了,現在吃不下去了.	I've just had a snack and am still full. I don't think I can eat now.
	A:	我們晚一點兒去,你就吃得下去了.	We'll go a little later. Then you will be able to eat.
	B:	那個飯館兒很貴.我怕你吃不 bǎu.	That restaurant is very expensive. I am afraid you won't be able to eat to your satisfaction.
	A:	吃得 bǎu. 我們每人叫五塊錢的菜,一定吃得 bǎu.	It will be all right. If each of us orders $5.00 worth of food, I am sure we will be able to eat to our satisfaction.
	B:	太貴了,我吃不起.你有錢你吃得起,你去吧.	That's too expensive. I can't afford it. You have money, you can afford to eat, you go ahead.

4. A:	王先生叫你作的事情都作完了麽?	Did you finish the work Mr. Wang asked you to do?
B:	還沒作完呢.	Not yet.
A:	兩天以内作得完作不完?	Can it be finished in two days?
B:	作得完.	It can.
A:	他一共給了你多少錢了?	How much has he paid you altogether?
B:	我記不清楚.我得 chá 一 cha.	I don't remember clearly. I will have to check.
A:	Chá 得出來 chá 不出來?	Can it be checked?
B:	Chá 得出來.	It can.
A:	你說甚麽?	What did you say?
B:	我說 chá 得出來.你聽得見聽不見?	I say "it can". Can you hear?
A:	你大一點聲說,我聽得見;小一點聲說,我	If you speak louder, I can hear. If you speak softly, I

	就聽不見了.	wouldn't (be able to hear you).
B:	你聽得見,可是你聽得懂聽不懂?	You can hear, but can you understand?
A:	我聽得很清楚,都聽得懂.	I can hear very clearly, and I can understand everything.
B:	我看不出來你 ĕrdwo 有毛病.以後跟你說話,我要大一點兒聲說.	I can't tell that you have ear trouble. I will speak louder to you from now on.

L. 77

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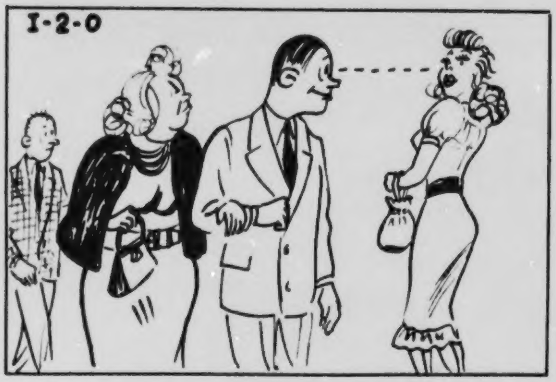

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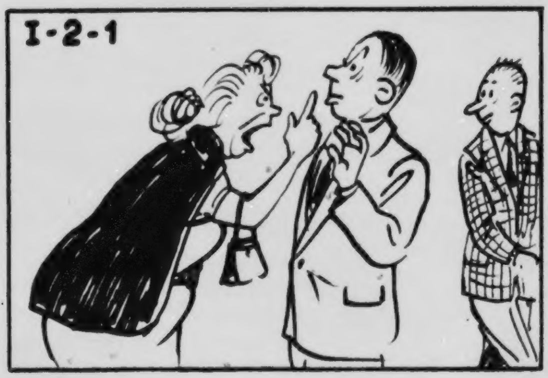

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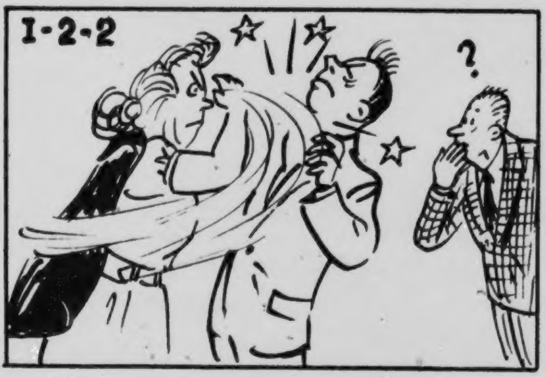

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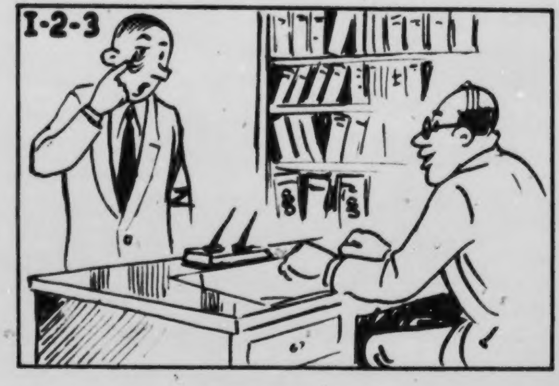

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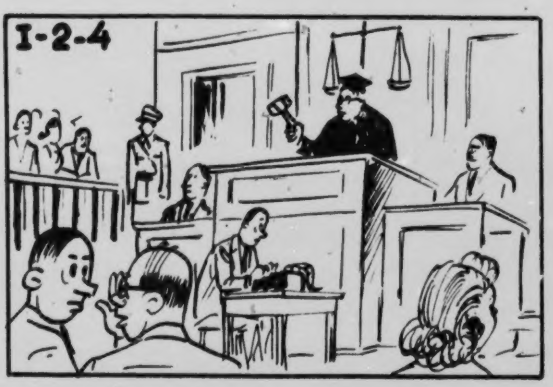

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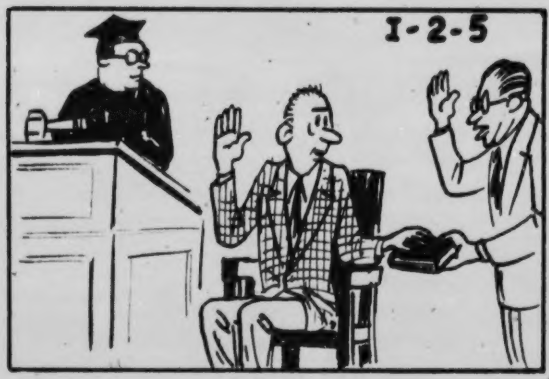

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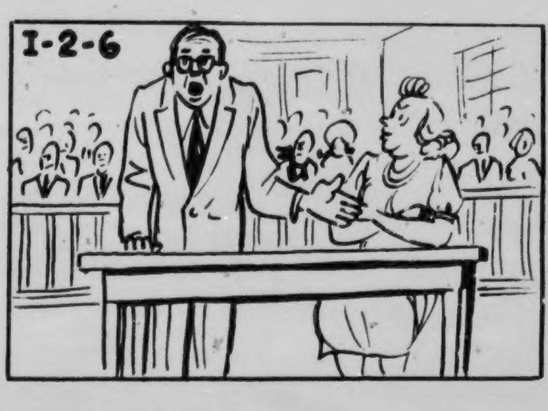


II. Basic Dialogue

張國平跟黃時清談一談馬新貴跟太太離婚的情sying.

黃:	昨天報上說馬新貴跟他太太離婚了. 我們聽見這件事情都很奇怪.	Yesterday's paper said that Mǎ Syīngwèi and his wife got a divorce. We were surprised to hear it.
張:	我跟馬新貴在學校念書的時候就認識了. 以後又一塊兒入營shòusyùn. 所以他的事情我知道得很清楚. 我早就知道他們一定會離婚的.	I knew Mǎ Syīngwèi when we were in school. Later we had training in the same camp. Therefore, I know his affairs very well. I knew long ago that they were going to be divorced.
黃:	他太太還是你給他介紹的呢.	His wife was introduced to him by you, I understand.
張:	對了. 是在一個jīwěi-	Yes. I introduced

	酒會給他們介紹的.那個時候他們兩個人好像是很 néshr̀ shr的.誰知道結了婚不久, 馬太太對新貴的 tài 度就不太好了.	them to each other at a cocktail party. They seemed right for each other then. Who would expect that Mrs. Mǎ's attitude toward Syĭngwèi would change not long after they were married.
黃:	是甚麼理 yóu? 是不是因為沒錢?	What is the reason? Is it because they don't have money?
張:	不是.因為馬新貴結婚以後開 shř 喜歡喝酒,常常喝 dzwèi 了.喝 dzwèi 了酒,就喜歡打人.有一次在朋友家裏喝 dzwèi 了酒跟別人 jēng 論. Jēng 論的很利害.馬新貴就打了那個人.	No, because Mǎ Syĭngwèi started to drink after they were married. He often got drunk and hit people. Once he drank in a friend's house. After he had too much liquor, he started quarrelling with people. They quarrelled so violently that Mǎ Syĭngwèi hit the other person.

L. 77

黄:	那個人也喝 dzwèi 了麽?他的名字叫甚麽?	Was the other person drunk also? What was his name?
張:	他姓謝名起,人叫他謝起.姓謝的没喝dzwèi.	His surname is Syè, his first name is Chǐ. People call him Syèchǐ. Syè did not get drunk.
黄:	不是喝 dzwèi 了的人為甚麽要跟喝 dzwèi了的人 jēng 論呢?	Why did a sober man argue with a drunkard?
張:	喝 dzwèi 了的人你不跟他説也不行.他老想跟人 jēng 論,所以姓謝的没法子不跟他説.	The drunkard was looking for an argument. Syè could not help but pay attention to him.
黄:	所以就給馬新貴打了.他一定很生氣吧?	So he was hit by Mǎ Syīngwèi. He must have been very mad.
張:	姓謝的生氣極了.那個時候所有的人都看見他給馬新貴打-	Syè was very angry. Everyone present then witnessed that Mǎ hit him and knocked two teeth out. He felt extremely

	了, 把他的 yá 打 dyàu-了兩個. 他覺得 dyōu-臉極了.	embarrassed.
黃:	他怎麼辦呢?	What did he do?
張:	他請了一個 lyùshr̄ 去告馬新貴.	He hired a lawyer to sue Mǎ Syīngwèi.
黃:	那麼他們都得出-tīng 作 jèng 了.	Then they all will have to testify in court.
張:	謝起是 ywán 告, 馬新貴是 bèi 告. Ywán 告 bèi 告 lyùshr̄, 還有 jèng 人都得到法-tīng 去.	Syèchǐ is the plaintiff, Mǎ Syīngwèi is the defendant. The plaintiff, the defendant, the lawyer, and the witnesses all have to be present at court.
黃:	我沒到過法 tīng, 不知道法 tīng 的情-syíng. 你告訴我好不-好?	I have never been in a court. I don't know anything about the court. Will you tell me something about it?
張:	電 yǐng 兒也常可以	In the movies we can

	看得到法 tíng 的情-sying.	often see a court room scene.
黃:	在法 tíng 上,上頭坐着一個法官,還有好些人坐在那兒聽 lyùshr̄, ywán 告跟 bèi 告說-話.那些人叫甚麽?	In court, the judge sits on a high seat. Many other people sit there listening to the lawyer, the plaintiff, and the defendant. What do you call those people?
張:	那些人叫 péishěnywán. 有時候有十二個人,多的時候有二十三個人.	They are called the Jury. Sometimes they have twelve people, and can be up to twenty three.
黃:	他們的職務是甚麽?	What are their duties?
張:	他們很注意聽所有人的話.他們決定誰對誰不對.	They listen carefully to all the testimonies and decide who is right and who is wrong.
黃:	法 tíng 上還有誰?	Who else is in the court room?
張:	有一個人 gwǎn 記 lù, 還有 jǐngchá.	A recorder and a policeman.

黃:	法官来的時候,人人都站起來,是不是jìng禮?	When the judge comes in, everyone stands up. Is that to salute the judge?
張:	我想是jìng禮,好像在中國的學校,先生進來的時候,學生都站起來jìng禮一樣.	I think it is. That is like in Chinese schools. When the teacher comes in, the students all stand up to salute him.
黃:	還有一個人拿一本書叫jèng人jyǔ起一jr手,另外一jr手放在那本書上,作甚麼?	There is another person holding a book, asking the witness to raise one hand while putting the other on the book. What are they doing?
張:	那本書是Shèng經,是叫jèng人sywānshr̀.	That book is a Bible, and the witness is being sworn in.
黃:	人可以隨便到法ting去聽麼?	Can anybody go to the court to listen in?
張:	要是可以給人聽就讓人聽.	If the case is open to the public, people can go and listen.

黃：謝起告了馬新貴誰 ying了誰 shū 了？	In the Syè and Má lawsuit, who won?
張：當然謝起 ying了．馬新貴 shū 了．法官 fá了他很多錢．馬太太更生氣了，就決定要離婚．	Naturally Syè won and Mǎ lost. The judge fined Mǎ a big sum of money. Mrs. Mǎ became even angrier and decided to divorce him.
黃：馬太太 tí 出離婚就是 ywán 告．馬新貴這次又是被告．	Mrs. Mǎ filed for divorce. So she is the plaintiff. Mǎ is the defendant again.
張：要是法官讓他們離婚，恐怕他得給太太很多錢．	If the divorce is granted, Mǎ will probably have to give his wife a lot of money.
黃：要是馬新貴不肯離婚呢？	If Mǎ does not agree to a divorce, what then?
張：法官決定他太太有理 yóu 可以離婚，就得離婚．有時候法-	If the judge thinks Mrs. Mǎ has sound ground to demand the divorce, he will grant it. Sometimes the

	官覺得先生跟太太都有理 yóu, 就請他們 dž 細想一想,過些日子再決定.	judge thinks both sides are right. He would then ask them to reconsider carefully and decide later.
黃:	這個法子很好.	That is a good way.

Vocabulary

104.	bèigàu	被告	N/V:	defendant/ be accused, be sued
105.	chūtíng dzwòjèng	出庭作証	PH:	to testify before the court
106.	dǐsya	底下	N:	underneath
107.	dìjř	地址	N:	address
108.	dùng	動	V:	to move, to touch
109.	fǎgwān	法官	N:	judge
110.	fǎtíng	法庭	N:	court of justice
111.	gàu	告	V:	to sue
112.	jēnglwùn	爭論	V/N:	to argue/ dispute
113.	jèngrén	証人	N:	witness
114.	jìlù	記錄	V/N:	to record/ minutes (of meetings)
115.	kāishř	開始	V/N:	start, begin/beginning
116.	líhwūn	離婚	VO/N:	divorce/divorce
117.	lǐyóu	理由	N:	reason
118.	lyùshř	律師	N:	attorney, lawyer
119.	ménpái	門牌	N:	number of a house; doorplate
120.	péishěnywán	陪審員	N:	jury
121.	Shèngjīng	聖經	N:	Bible
122.	tíchū	提出	V:	to bring out (ideas), propose, demand
122.1	tí	提	V:	to raise, mention
123.	ywángàu	原告	N:	plaintiff

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Resultative Verbs

A resultative verb is a compound consisting of one verb followed by a second verb indicating the result. The test of a resultative verb is that it may develop a *potential* form from the *actual* form by inserting the particle *de* (positive) or *bu* (negative) between its two elements. Thus *there* are following possible forms for any resultative verb:

	Actual Result	Potential Result
Positive	kànjyanle	kàndejyan
Negative	méikanjyan	kànbujyan

Jèige dìfang nín jǎudejáu jǎubujáu? Wǒ kě jǎubujáu.
Dégwo shū wǒ dzěmma kàndedǔng?

Some resultative verbs have a directional ending (lái, chyù). If the ending consists of more than one syllable (shànglai, syàchyu), the object - if any - may appear between the two syllables of the directional ending.

Tā tsúng chúfangli náchu lyǎngge wǎn lái.

1.1 *Exercise* - Make sentences using all possible forms of these resultative verbs and as far as possible the vocabulary of this lesson:

jǎujáu
kàndǔng
tīngjyàn
dzwǒwán
chr̄bǎu
kāikai
nájìnchyu
sùnghwéichyu
bānshanglai

1.2 Memorize these proverbs which illustrate the use of resultative verbs:

1.21 Dzǒutswòle lù, *hwéidelái*; shwōtswòle hwà, *hwéibulái*.
(If you go the wrong road, you can come back; if you say the wrong words, you can't take them back.)

1.22 Hwódau lǎu, *sywédau* lǎu, hái yǒu sānfen *sywébudàu*.
(Live to old age and learn to old age, there are still three-tenths you can't learn.)

1.23 Jr̆li *bāubujù* hwǒ. (You can't wrap fire in paper.)

1.3 Exercise - Make sentences using the following new RV in their four forms:

chr̄syachyu
tīngdejyan
bāngbulyǎu
dzǒubudùng
cháchulai
sùngchuchyu
tīngbudǔng
dùngbulyǎu
kànchulai
náchulai
shwōchīngchu

IV. Recombination Dialogue

1.A:	我要坐 fēi 機到上海去.	I want to go to Shanghai by plane.
B:	下禮拜回得來,回不來?	Will you be able to come back next week?
A:	回不來.得辦很多的事.	No. I have lots of things to take care of.
B:	一個禮拜辦得了,辦不了?	Will you be able to finish them in a week?
A:	不知道.辦得了就回得來,辦不了就回不來.	I don't know. If I can finish, I will be able to come back. If I cannot finish, I will not be able to come back.
B:	要是一個禮拜回不來就寫信告訴我.	If you cannot come back in a week, write and let me know.
A:	你現在的地 jř jì得到,jì不到?	Will the letter reach you if mailed to your present address?
B:	jì得到,門 pái 沒改.	Yes, the address has not been changed.
2.A:	我說的 sú 話,你聽得懂,聽不懂?	Do you understand the proverbs I mentioned?
B:	聽得懂,可是你要我說,我可說不出來.	I understand, but you wanted me to repeat them, I couldn't do it.
A:	一天學一句,常常說就	Learn one a day and

	說得好.	say them frequently. Then you will be able to say them well.
B:	我的歲數太大了,怎麽學還是說不好.	I am too old. No matter how I learn, I can't say them well.
A:	要是把 sú 話寫下來你看得懂,看不懂?	If the proverbs were written down, could you understand them?
B:	看得懂,可是你要我寫,我可寫不出來.	I can understand, but if you asked me to write them down, I wouldn't be able to do so.
A:	看得懂,聽得懂,就不錯;寫得出來,寫不出來,不太要緊.	It is quite good if you can understand them when written or spoken. Whether you can write them yourself or not is not too important.
B:	這話很對.那麽我的中文還不錯,我很高興.	What you said is quite correct. In that case, my Chinese is not bad. I am very glad.

3.A:後天是我兒子的生日，我要給他 jì 一點東西.	Day after tomorrow is my son's birthday. I want to send him something by mail.
B:你打算給他 jì 甚麽？	What do you plan to send him?
A: Jì 生日 jīdàngāu.	A birthday cake.
B: Jīdàngāu jì 得出去麽?	Can you send a birthday cake by mail?
A:用包 gwǒ jì, 我想 jì 得出去.在美國甚麽都可以 jì 得出去.	If you use parcel post, I think you can. In the United States you can send anything by mail.
B:現在天氣特别熱,恐怕在路上就壞了.	It is too hot now. Wouldn't it spoil on the way?
A:他們可以把 jīdàngāu 放在冷的地方.	They keep the cake in a cool place.
B:我有一個主意.你的兒子不是在營 chyū 裏 shòusyùn 麽？	I have an idea. Isn't your son under training at a camp?
A:是,所以不能在家過生日.	Yes, that is why he can't have his birthday at home.
B:他回得來,回不來?	Can't he come back?
A:就是因為回不來,所以	It is because he can-

	才給他 ji.你有甚麼主意?	not come back that I want to send him something. What idea have you got?
B:	我想你可以給他的連長寫一封信,請他叫人在營 chyū 裏替你預備.	I think you can write to his Company Commander and ask him to prepare a cake in the camp.
A:	這種事情辦得到麼?	Can this be arranged?
B:	怎麼辦不到?我聽見有幾個軍長替 bīng 的父母辦過這種事情.	Why not? I heard that some Army Commanders arranged this kind of affair for the soldiers' parents.
A:	我也可以 shr̀ 一 shr, 作得到,也很有意思.	I can also try. It would be interesting if it could be arranged.
B:	我想一定作得到.你就去寫信吧.寫好了就 ji 去.	I think there is no doubt about it. You go ahead and write the letter. Send it out as soon as it is finished.

4.A: 我現在要去理fǎ.這個事情等我理好了fǎ 回來再作.	Right now I am going to have a haircut. I will take care of this matter when I return.
B: 半個鐘頭以nèi 回得來,回不來?	Can you come back in half an hour?
A: 要是人多,半個鐘頭以nèi就回不來.	If there are many people, I won't be able to come back in half an hour.
B: 這件事情,我一個人作不完,得等你回來一塊兒作.你知道這件事情今天作不完不行,明天太忙不能作.	I can't handle this matter by myself. I'll have to wait until you come back so that we can do it together. You know that this has to be finished today. Tomorrow I'll be too busy and wouldn't be able to do it.
A: 今天作得完.	It can be finished today.
B: 你今天不理 fǎ 不行麽?	Won't it do if you don't have your haircut today?
A: 不行.明天家裏有喜事.	No. There will be a joyful event in our house tomorrow.
B: 甚麽喜事?	What joyful event?
A: 你忘了麽,我的妹妹明天結婚.	Have you forgotten? My sister is going to get married tomorrow.
B: 我忘不了!明天就是我	I can't forget. I am

	要跟他結婚.因為我太高興了,所以問的話,有時候沒甚麼意思.	going to marry her tomorrow. I am too excited, therefore I sometimes ask meaningless questions.
A:	明天你穿的衣 shang shr̀過了沒有?穿的上,穿不上?	Have you tried the clothes you are going to wear tomorrow? Can you put them on?
B:	本來穿不上,太小;改了以後就很合 shr̀ 了.	Originally, I could not; they were too small. After they were altered, they fit very well.
A:	我去理 fǎ 的時候你把屋子收 shr 收shr.	While I am gone for a haircut, please fix up the room.
B:	屋子裏,有的東西太jùng, 我一個人拿不動.等你回來,兩個人一塊兒收 shr 吧.	Some of the things in the room here are too heavy. I cannot lift them by myself. I'll wait till you come back and we can fix up the room together.

V. READING

A. Characaters (Nos. 474-480)

474.	爭 争	jēng	BF:	to contest, wrangle	爭論 -to dispute
475.	始	shř	BF:	beginning, first	開始 -begin, start, commence
476.	庭	tíng	BF:	court, hall	法庭 -court of justice
477.	被	bèi	CV:	by (sign of passive)	被告 -defendant
478.	證 証	jèng	BF:	testify, prove	證人 -witness 作證 -to testify 出庭作證 -testify before the court
479.	原	ywán	BF:	origin	原告 -plantiff 原子 -atoms 原子彈 -atomic bomb 原子能 -atomic anergy 原子 wǔchì - atomic weapons

L. 77

480.	查 chá	V: check, investigate, look into	查一查 -to check 查pyàu -examine tickets 查 pyàu 的 -conductor jyǎn 查 -to inspect

B. 句子

1. 張三跟李四常常爭論,他們一開始爭論就没法子停住.
2. 爭論没法子停住,他們就開始打了.
3. 他們打得很 lì 害,一個就到法庭去告去了.
4. 原告說原告對,被告說被告對,怎麼決定誰對誰不對呢?
5. 他們最好有證人出庭作證.
6. 要是有 péishěnywán 是被告的朋友,怎麼辦呢?
7. 他們就不能作 péishěnywán. 要是他們作 péishěnywán 就會幫朋友的忙.
8. Lyùshr̄ 可以查一查 péishěnywán 跟原告或是被告很好麼?
9. Lyùshr̄ 可以查一查,可是得費很多工夫.
10. 很好的 lyùshr̄ 都很有希望可以作法官.

L. 77

C. Gù 事

張三有一次犯了法.沒到法庭去以前,他請了一個 lyùshr̄ 替他辦. Lyùshr̄說:「你的事情很 máfan, 並且得費不少時候.」張三說:「要是你願意替我辦,我一定給你很多錢.」Lyùshr̄想了一想說:「你要給我多少錢?張三說:「要是我yíng, 我就給你兩千塊錢.」Lyùshr̄說:「好,我給你辦吧.」張三就問lyùshr̄他應當作甚麽. Lyùshr̄說:「找幾個證人.」

上法庭的時候,lyùshr̄替張三說了很多話,並且有好幾個證人出庭作證. Péishěnywán 都覺得張三沒有甚麽錯,所以就決定張三沒犯法.法官就沒 fá 他.張三當然高興極了.

Lyùshr̄ 問張三要兩千塊錢的時候,張三說:「找幾個證人!」

兩個月以後張三又犯法,他又去找那個 lyùshr̄ 請他幫忙. Lyùshr̄ 一看見了他,就生氣極了.叫他 lì 刻出去.張三說:「對不起,這一次你

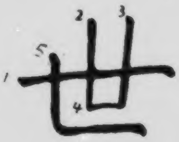
一定得幫我忙.我現在給你四千塊錢;兩千塊錢是還給你的,另外兩千塊錢是這一次先給你的.怎麼樣?」Lyùshr̄ 拿了錢,笑了一笑,決定替張三辦.

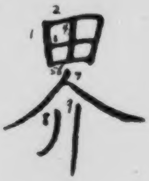
到了上法庭的那一天,lyùshr̄ 沒來.法庭裏頭的人打電話問他為甚麼不來.Lyùshr̄ 說:「張三不對,不能幫他忙」所以法官 fá 了張三很多錢.

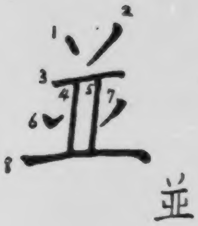
張三問lyùshr̄ 說:「我給了你四千塊錢,怎麼你沒替我辦?」Lyùshr̄ 說:「我幾個證人!」

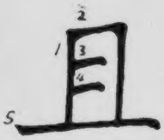
VI. WRITING

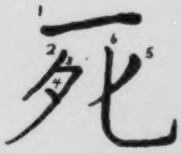
A. Writing (characters 311-315)











B. Radicals

1. 一 (one, 1) as in: 世, 並, 且
2. 田 (field, 102) as in: 界
3. 歹 (evil, 78) as in: 死

LESSON 78

I. Structural Dialogue

1.A:	現在很多人 shāng 風.你全家都打了預 fángjēn 了麽?	Many people are having colds now. Has everyone in your family had the immunization shots?
B:	男女大小全都打了,不打預 fángjēn 就很 máfan.	Everyone has. It can be very troublesome without immunization shots.
A:	你們是全家一塊兒去的麽?	Did your family all go together?
B:	不是全家一塊兒去的.我先帶我太太跟女兒去,兩天以後我太太再帶我兩個男孩子去的.	No, we did not go together. I took my wife and daughter to have the shots first. Two days later my wife took the two boys of ours.
A:	你們一定花了不少錢.	You must have spent a lot of money.
B:	打一 jēn 五塊錢,全家五個人一共就得花二十五塊錢.	Five dollars per shot. Altogether the shots for five of us cost me twenty-five dollars.
A:	我的女兒説他全學校的學生也都打了預fángjēn 了.	My daughter said that all the students in her school have had immunization shots.

B: 我男孩子學校有一部分沒打.

A part of the students in my boys' school have not had the shots yet.

A: 我女兒的學校去年全學校的學生十分jr八shāng風,不能上課.教ywán病的也有十分jr三四.

In my daughter's school last year, 80% of the students had colds and couldn't go to school. Thirty to forty percent of the teachers were sick too.

B: 我男孩子的學校病的沒有那麽多.我想無論病的多病的少,打預fángjēn沒有壞chu,就有好chu.

In my boys' school there were not that many. I feel that no matter if there are many sick or just a few, there are only advantages and no disadvantages to such shots.

2. A: 老黃的父親死了,他所有的東西全給了老黃麽?

Old Hwáng's father passed away. Did his father leave everything to him?

B: 不,一半給了老黃的母親.另外的一半分作三部分.老黃,老黃的弟弟,

Half was left to Old Hwáng's mother. The other half was divided into three parts. One third of the that half was given to Old Hwáng,

老黃的妹妹,每人都給了三分jr一.	and to his brother and his sister each.
A:聽說老黃的父親有一個弟弟也要一部分..給了沒有?	I heard that Old Hwáng's father had a brother, and that he demanded one part too. Did he get it?
B:因為老黃父親沒死以前沒tí他的弟弟,所以沒給.他到法庭去告去了.	As Old Hwáng's father did not mention his brother before he passed away, he did not leave anything to him. His brother is suing for his share at the court.
A:法官怎麽說?	What did the judge say?
B:法官決定原告沒理-yóu,一點兒都沒給他.	The judge decided that the plaintiff did not have any grounds and did not give him anything.
A:老黃的母親拿了一半.他用得了麽?	Old Hwáng's mother took half of it. Can she use that much?
B:他怎麽用得了? 他把他這一半拿出一部分來jywān給一個學校了.	How can she use that much? She donated a portion of her half to a school.

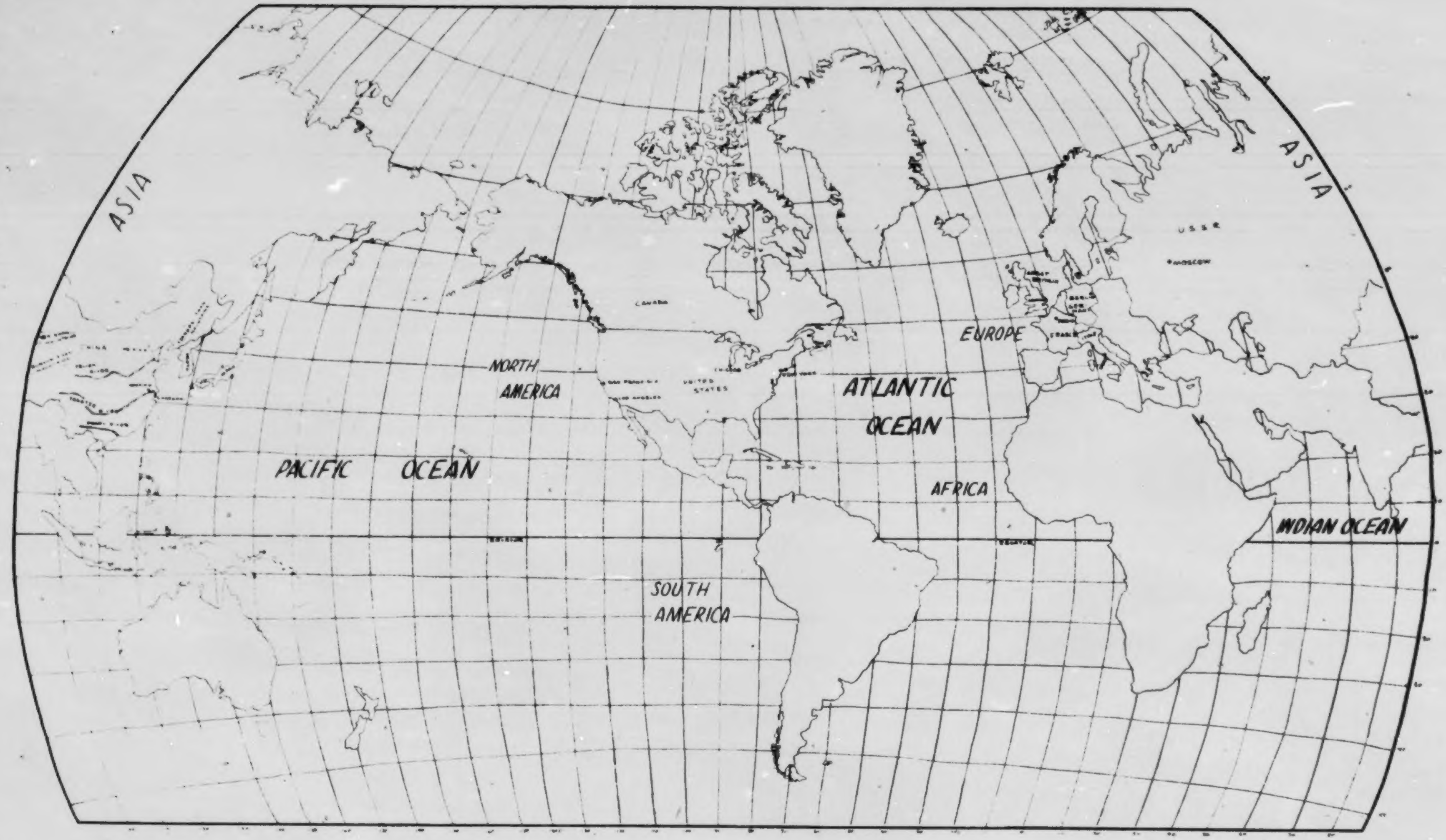
3. A:敵人有多少在那個山上？	How many of the enemy are on top of that hill?
B:大概有兩連以上的人.	There are probably more than two companies.
A:他們全是炮兵麽？	Are they all artillerymen?
B:有一部分是步兵.	Some of them are infantrymen.
A:他們的 wǔchi 全不全？	Are their weapons complete?
B:不全,並且大部分是舊的.	They are not complete. Moreover, most of them are old.
A:他們的精神怎麽樣？	How is the morale?
B:壞極了.三分jr̄一想跑,三分jr̄一想 tóu降,三分jr̄一雖然還想打,可是子彈没 shèng下多少了.並且水跟吃的東西一個禮拜以nèi也要全用完了.	Very bad. One third wants to escape, one third wants to surrender, and the other third still wants to fight, but they do not have many bullets left, and their water and food will all be gone within a week.
A: 那麽一個禮拜以nèi他們一定會 tóu降了	In that case, they would surrender within a week,

	吧 ?	won't they?
B:	我想他們沒有別的法子.	I don't think they'll have any other choice.
4. A:	昨天報上說的那個有名的 túng 像在那兒 ? 我要看一看.	Where is that famous bronze statue mentioned in yesterday's paper? I want to see it.
B:	是在公ywán 的當中.	It is in the middle of the park.
A:	Túng像的兩邊兒有甚麼 ?	What is on the two sides of the statue?
B:	Túng 像的兩邊兒種了很多的花兒.	There are a lot of flowers on both sides of the statue.
A:	那個公 ywán 是不是就在河邊兒上 ?	Isn't that park on the bank of a river?
B:	是的,那條河兩邊兒上都是很好看的地方.左邊兒就是那個公ywán,右邊兒有一個很大很	Yes, both banks of that river are very pretty. That park is on the left of it, and on the right there is a very large and beautiful church.

好看的禮拜táng. 禮拜táng的bwōli上全畫着畫兒,好看極了.	All the windows of that church are of stained glass with pictures on them. They are very beautiful.
5. A:明天晚上我請你到南jīng飯館去吃飯,你有工夫沒有?	I am inviting you to dinner at Nanking Restaurant tomorrow evening. Will you have time?
B:南jīng飯館在那兒?	Where is the Nanking Restaurant?
A:在上海百hwò公sz̄的旁邊兒.	Next to the Shanghai Department Store.
B:我沒聽見過上海百hwò公sz̄旁邊有一個飯館兒。	I have never heard of any restaurant next to the Shanghai Department Store.
A:這是一個新開的飯館兒. 裏頭所有的傢具全是新的.飯館兒的前頭賣酒,後邊兒有很多桌子,放在四邊兒,當中可以tyàuwǔ.	It is a newly opened restaurant. All the furniture inside is new. In the front part of the restaurant there is a bar. In the rear there are many tables on the four sides of the room, and in the center the guests can dance.

聽說他們那兒的音樂很有名.	I heard that the music there is famous.
B:地方一定很大,可以不可以在裏頭開會?	That place must be very big. Can it be used for conventions?
A:可以,可以坐得下一兩百人.	Yes, it can seat around two hundred people.
B:那麽,一邊兒吃飯一邊兒開會好了.	In that case, people can eat and have a meeting at the same time.
A:平常都是先吃完了飯再開會,或是 yǎnjyǎng.	Usually they eat first, and then have meetings or speeches.
B:有這樣的一個地方dàu很方便.以後我們要開 tyàuwǔ 會, yǎnjyǎng 會,或是 jīwěi 酒會都可以到那個地方去.明天晚上我一定去,再見.	It is very convenient to have such a place. In the future, if we want to have dance parties, lectures, or cocktail parties, we can go there. I will certainly go there tomorrow night. Good-bye.

6. A:別把手放在口dài兒裏頭.把兩jr̄手都jyǔ起來,站着別動!	Don't put your hands in the pocket. Raise both your hands. Stand still and don't move.
B:為甚麼?	Why?
A:我要jyǎn查你口dài兒裏頭有沒有手槍.	I want to check and see if you have a pistol in your pocket.
B:沒有,甚麼wǔchì都沒有.	No, no weapon of any kind.
A:為甚麼你把兩jr̄手都放在口dài兒裏頭?	Why did you put your hands in your pocket.
B:因為天氣很冷.	Because it is cold.
A:口dài兒裏頭有甚麼?	What do you have in your pocket?
B:有shū子跟linglingsweiswèi的東西.	A comb and other odds and ends.
A:全都拿出來.	Take them all out.
B:好.	All right.


ASIA
ASIA
U.S.S.R.
MOSCOW
CANADA
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
EUROPE
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
AFRICA
INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH AMERICA
EQUATOR
EQUATOR

II. Basic Dialogue

張國平跟黃時清談地理

黃:這張是甚麽地tú?	What map is this?
張:這張是世界全tú.	This is a world map.
黃:中國在那兒?	Where is China?
張:中國在Yǎjōu.	China is in Asia.
黃:中國陸地的myànji很大麽?	Is the area of China very large?
張:是的,中國陸地的myànji是Yǎjōu所有國家當中myànji最大的.	Yes, the area of China is the largest among all the countries of Asia.
黃:中國的東邊兒跟南邊兒都是海,西邊兒是高山,北邊兒呢?	To the east and the south of China are seas. To the west are mountains. What is to the north of China?
張:北邊兒是È國.從中國到È國去可以往西北走,也可以往東北走.	To the north of China is Russia. From China to Russia, you can either go by the northeastern route or by the northwestern route.
黃:中國最高的山是在那一部?	Where is the highest mountain in China?

張:是在西部.西南部跟東南部也有很多高山,可是都没有西部的那麼高.	In the west. In the southwest and the southeast of China there are also high mountains, but not as high as those in the west.
黃:中國的河多不多?	Are there many rivers in China?
張:中國的河很多,特別是在南方,所以中國有一句話說「南船北馬」.	There are many rivers in China, especially in the south. Therefore there is a Chinese saying "Boats for the South, horses for the North."
黃:這是甚麼意思?	What does that mean?
張:因為南方河很多,所以jyāutūng的法子多半坐船.北方平地很多,所以jyāutūng的法子多半chí馬.中國也有不少hú.最有名的hú叫西hú.很多人到那兒去玩.	Since there are many rivers in the south, the transportation depends upon boats. In the north, the land is mostly level, therefore the transportation depends upon horses. There are also many lakes in China. The most famous one is called "West Lake". Many people go there to visit.
黃:中國的海àn很長,海dǎu也不少.最大的dǎu是不是Táiwān?	China's coastline is very long. There are also quite a few islands. Is Taiwan the largest one?

張：Táiwān是一個最大的dǎu, 也是一個省.	Taiwan is the largest island. It is also a province.
黃:美國在那一jōu?	In which continent is the United States?
張:美國在美jōu 的北部是北美jōu.	The United States is in the northern part of the Americas which is called North America.
黃:美國陸地的myànji 跟中國差不多大麽?	Is the land area of the United States about as big as that of China?
張:差不多大.也有高山,河跟hú 也很多.	It is about the same. It also has high mountains, and many rivers and lakes.
黃:美國東邊兒跟西邊兒有海àn麽?	Are there oceans on the eastern and western borders of the United States?
張:有,東邊兒有大西yáng,西邊兒有太平yáng.	Yes, on the east there is the Atlantic Ocean, and on the west there is the Pacific Ocean.
黃:從太平yáng 坐船到大西yáng 去行不行?	Can you go from the Pacific to the Atlantic by ship?
張:行,坐船往南走,經過美國南邊兒再往北走就進大西yáng 了.	Yes, you go south by the southern part of the United States, then turn north to the Atlantic Ocean.

黄：大西 yáng 在那兒？	Where is the Atlantic Ocean?
張：在 Oujōu 跟美 jōu 的中 jyān.	The Atlantic Ocean is between Europe and America.
黄：那麽美國是在大西 yáng 跟太平 yáng 的中 jyān 了.	Then the United States is between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
張：對了.所以美國的海軍有一部分在太平 yáng,有一部分在大西 yáng.	That is right. That is why the United States has part of her Navy in the Atlantic and another part in the Pacific Ocean.
黄：地 chyóu 上,水 jàn 了一大部分,對不對？	Water occupies a large part of the earth, doesn't it?
張：太 yang 太熱,所以地 chyóu 六分 jr̄ 五是水,要不然人就活不了了.	The sun is too hot, so five sixth of the earth is water, otherwise people couldn't live on it.
黄：地 chyóu 的兩頭兒叫甚麽？	What are the two ends of the earth called?
張：北頭兒叫北極,南頭兒叫南極.南北極都很冷.很少人到過那些地方.	The north end is called North Pole, the south end is called South Pole. Both the South and the North Poles are very cold. Very few people have ever been there.

黃:從美國到Ōujou去坐fēi機經過北極行不行?	From the United States to Europe one can go by plane via the North Pole, right?
張:比坐fēi機經過大西yáng快得多可以省不少時候,所以美國特別注意在西北部jyànjù fángyù工事,怕敵人從北極過來進gūng.	Compared to flying across the Atlantic, it is much faster and saves a lot of time. That is why the United States pays special attention to the defense worksin the northwest, and is afraid of enemy attack from the North Pole.
黃:美國jyànjù甚麽樣的fángyù工事?	What defense works has the United States built?
張:那是軍事mimi,誰都不知道.	That is a military secret. Nobody knows.
黃:美國西北有fángyù工事,東邊兒跟西邊兒海àn有世界上最好的海軍.美國對南美jou也lyánlwò得很好,所以美國很安全.	The United States has defense worksin the northwest. On the east and west coasts is the world's best Navy. The United States and South America are on good terms, so the United States is very secure.
張:美國可以說是很安全	We can say that the

的.可是現在的 wǔchi
ywè 來 ywè lìhai,
美國得非常注意怎麽
fángyù 敵人進 gūng，並且
現在世界上還有很多
國家得美國幫助呢！

United States is very secure. However, the weapons are getting more and more powerful. The United States has to pay special attention to defense against an enemy attack. Furthermore, there are still many countries in need of aid by the United States.

Vocabulary

124.	dǎu	島	N:	island
124.1	hǎidǎu	海島	N:	island
125.	Dàsyīyáng	大西洋	N:	Atlantic Ocean
126.	dìchyóu	地球	N:	globe; earth
127.	dìmyàn	地面	N:	land surface
128.	dìtú	地圖	N:	map
129.	dwōbàn	多半	A:	mostly
130.	gāushān	高山	N:	high mountain
131.	gwójyā	國家	N:	nation
132.	hǎiàn	海岸	N:	seacoast
133.	hú	湖	N:	lake
134.	jūngjyān	中間	N:	middle
135.	jyāutūng	交通	N:	communications
136.	kǒudài	口袋	N:	pocket; bag
137.	lùdì	陸地	N:	land (vs. water)
138.	Měijou	美洲	N:	America
138.1	jōu	洲	N:	continent
139.	myànji	面積	N:	area
140.	Nánjí	南極	N:	South Pole
141.	píngdì	平地	N:	level (ground)
142.	sānfēnjryī	三分之一	N:	one third
143.	shěng	省	N:	province
144.	Tàipíngyáng	太平洋	N:	Pacific Ocean
145.	Yǎjou	亞洲	N:	Asia
146.	yè	頁	N:	page

III. Grammatical Analysis

1. Location

The terms *dāngjūng* and *byār* in this lesson raise the problem of distinguishing *nouns*, *placewords*, and *positional endings*. Some words may have more than one of these functions. A *placeword* (PW) is merely a *noun* (N) indicating place; it may be a PW in its own right, or it may be made from a N by the addition of a positional suffix or PW. The test of a PW is that it may be preceded by the two coverbs *dzài* and *dàu*. Note the following patterns:

1.1 Placeword used as a noun

Dìchyóude *dìmyàn* (N) méiyou *dāngjūng*.(N)

Yàushr *byār* (N) tài dà jyòu bùhǎukàn le.

1.2 Placeword pattern

(Dzài) dāngjūng (PW) yǒu lyǎngtyau hé. (N)
Jèibyar (PW) jyòushr Rběn. (PW)
Dzwèi nánbyar (PW) shr̀ Nánjí. (PW)
Tā (N) jàndzai dāngjūng. (PW)

1.3 Nouns and placewords with positional endings

Shànghǎi (PW)	búdzai	Jūnggwo(de) dāngjūng. (PW)
Tā (N) bǎ dūngsyi	fàngdzai	hébyarshang le. (PW)
Tā (N) bǎ chyán	fàngdzai	jwōdz dāngjūng le. (PW)
		kǒudàrli le. (PW)

1.4 Exercise

On a map of China's provinces, locate various places in terms of their relations to other places, using the Chinese equivalents of such phrases as:

in the middle of
to the east of
in the extreme south
on the edge of the map
to the left of
on the north
on the side
to the west

Locate: Tibet, Manchuria, Taiwan, Burma, the Pacific Ocean, Japan, Korea, China, the Soviet Union, etc.

2. Whole and Part

2.1 Entire

The uses of dōu and yígùng were covered in Lessons 5 and 14. In the present lesson we have a new term, chywán, "whole, entire". It has three possible functions: 1. as a stative verb in the sense of "to be entire"; 2. as modifier of a noun in the sense of "the entire ___"; 3. adverbially in the sense of "entirely". In this last use it may replace dōu or be added to dōu. Thus:

Chywán shr̀jyè yǒu chí dà jōu.
(There are seven continents on the entire globe.)

Nèisye rén chywán dōu pǎule.
(Those people have all run off.)

Dìerkè yīngdāng yǒu wǔyè, kěshr wǒ jèiben shū bùchywán.
(Lesson Two ought to have five pages, but my copy isn't complete.)

2.2 Part, or a portion of, is commonly expressed by yíbùfen (yí - one; bùfen - part). Also common are the forms: jèibùfen, nèibùfen.

Jèijang dìtúshang, yíbùfen shr̀ lùdì, yíbùfen shr̀ shwěi.
(On this map one part is land and one part is water.)

Jèibùfen shr̀ Běiměijōu, nèibùfen shr̀ Nánměijōu.
(This part is North America, that part is South America.)

Běibyar jèibùfen dōu shr̀ shān; bùnéng chyù.
(This northern part is mountainous, and you can't go there.)

2.3 Fractions in Chinese are built on the pattern: X fèn jr̄ Y, in which X is the denominator and Y the numerator. Thus sz̀fenjr̄yī means literally "of four part, one".

Lùdì búgwo shr̀ dìchyóude lyòufenjr̄yì.
(Land is only one-sixth of the globe.)

Jūnggwo shr̀ Yǎjōude yíbufen, myànji shr̀ Yǎjōude sz̀fenjr̄yī.
(China is part of Asia, it is one-fourth of the area of Asia.)

2.3 con't td.

Wǔfenjr̆sān shr̀ Jūnggwo rén; wǔfenjr̆èr shr̀ Běihánde rén.
(Three-fifth are Chinese, two-fifth are North Koreans.)

2.4 Exercise

Use a topographical map of China or the Far East and make up sentences telling what portion of certain provinces or regions are mountains, and what portions of the entire map are water.

IV. Recombination

1.A:	在美國旅行方便極了. 你有一 lyàng 汽車甚麼地方都可以去.	It is very convenient to travel in the United States. If you have a car, you can go anywhere.
B:	你怎麼知道路怎麼走?	How do you know how to go somewhere?
A:	可以看地tú, 地tú 詳細極了. 無論甚麼地方在地 tú 上都找得着.	I can read a map. The maps are very detailed. You can find any place on the map.
B:	地tú 在甚麼地方買得着?	Where can you buy maps?
A:	不用買. 有的汽油站預備各種的地tú 送給人. 有的旅行社的地 tú 畫得詳細極了, 並且還介紹很好的旅館.	You don't have to buy them. Some of the gasoline stations have all kinds of maps to give away. Some of the travel agencies cies have maps which are very detailed. They also recommend good hotels.
B:	從美國坐汽車一直開到南美 jōu 去, 行不行?	One can drive a car straight to South America from the United States, right?
A:	行. 從美國的東南部一直往南開, 可以到南美-	Yes. You can get to South America if you drive directly southward from

jōu去.	southeastern United States.
B: 南美jōu的myànji比北美jōu大麽?	Is the area of South America larger than that of North America?
A: 我想沒有北美jōu大.	I think it is not as large as that of North America.
B: 南美jōu所有的國家全說英文麽?	Do all countries in South America speak English?
A: 不全說英文.恐怕很多人不懂英文.他們多半是從Ōujōu西南部來的.	Not all of them speak English. I am afraid quite a few people there don't understand English. They are mostly from the southwestern part of Europe.
2. A: 世界上有多少國家是海dǎu的國家?	How many countries in the world are on islands?
B: 有好幾個.	Quite a few.
A: 請你說一兩個.	Please name a couple.
B: 日本是海dǎu的國家.日本一共有三個dǎu.英國一共也有三個dǎu.	Japan is on a group of islands. Altogether Japan has three islands. England also has three islands altogether.
A: 英國三個dǎu的myànji	Is the total area of

比日本三個 dǎu 的 myànji 大麼?	the three islands of England larger than that of the three islands of Japan?
B: 不.英國的三個 dǎu 的 myànji 没有日本三個 dǎu 的 myànji 大.	No. The area of the three islands of England is not as large as that of the three islands of Japan.
A: 他們的海軍在世界上也是有名的.	Their Navy is also world famous.
B: 就是因為他們是海dǎu 的國家所以特别注意 syùnlyàn 海軍.	It is because they are an island nation that they pay special attention to the training of their Navy.
A: 在南太平洋也有很多 dǎu.	There are also many islands in the South Pacific.
B: 南太平洋有很多小 dǎu, 風景很好看.美國人很喜歡那些地方的風景,跟那些地方的音樂.有一個電 yǐng 兒叫「南太平洋」你看過没有?	There are many small islands in the South Pacific. The scenery there is very attractive. Americans like those places and their music. There is a movie called "South Pacific". Have you seen it?
A: 我没看過.裏頭有一個	No, I haven't. There is

	歌很好聽,可 syī 我不會唱.你會不會?	a song in that movie that is very beautiful. It is a pity I can't sing it. Can you?
B:	我就會唱一部分就是頭幾句.	I can only sing a part, just the first few lines.
3.A:	Táiwān在那兒?	Where is Taiwan?
B:	在Yǎjōu. 是中國的一省. 是一個很大的 dǎu.	In Asia. It is a province of China. It is a very large island.
A:	最早到 Táiwān去的中國人是甚麽時候到的Táiwān?	When was the earliest that the Chinese came to Taiwan?
B:	幾百年以前就有中國人到Táiwān 去,可是從一六二二年起就給Ōujōu-人 jàn 去了.	Several hundred years ago there were Chinese in Taiwan. But in 1622 Europeans took over.
A:	甚麽時候中國又把他收回来了呢?	When did China get it back?
B:	三十九年以後,有一個姓 Jèng 的把Ōujōu 人打bài了才把Táiwān收回	Thirty-nine years later, a man named Cheng defeated the Europeans and took back Taiwan.

	來了.	
A:	後來又給日本 jàn 了去了.	Later it was again taken by the Japanese.
B:	那是一八九五年.中國跟日本打jàng. 中國打bài了.日本就把Táiwān拿去了.一直到第二次世界大戰,日本打bài了以後才還了給中國.	That was in 1895. China and Japan were at war. China was defeated. Japan took Taiwan, and not until the Japanese surrendered at the end of the Second World War did they return it to China.
A:	日本 jàn 了 Táiwān 一共有多少年?	How many years altogether did the Japanese occupy Taiwan?
B:	一共有五十一年.	Fifty-one years altogether.
A:	Táiwān 還給中國的時候,中國人跟 Táiwān人一定高興極了.	Chinese and Taiwanese must have been very happy when Taiwan was returned to China.
B:	對了.全國都很高興.	Yes. The whole country was very happy.
A:	Táiwān山多不多?	Are there many mountains in Taiwan?
B:	Táiwān 山很多,可是也有幾個地方是平地.	There are many mountains in Taiwan, But there are also plains in several areas.

A:那幾個地方 ?	Which areas?
B:一個在東北部,一個在東南部,一個在西部,還有一個在南部.	One is in the northeast, one in the southeast, one in the west, and one in the south.
4.A:法國在那兒 ?	Where is France?
B:法國在 Ōujōu.	France is in Europe.
A:法國那一部有海 àn?	Which part of France has the seacoast?
B: 法國的北部西部跟南部都有海àn. 法國的西邊兒有大西洋.	The northern, the western, and the southern part all have a seacoast. To the west of France is the Atlantic Ocean.
A: Dé國是在法國東邊兒麽 ?	Is Germany to the east of France?
B: Dé國是在法國的東北邊兒.	Germany is to the northeast of France.
A: Dé國有没有海 àn?	Does Germany have a seacoast?
B: Dé國也有海àn, 是在北部.	Germany also has a seacoast, it is in the north.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 481-488)

481.	交	jyāu	BF: communicate, give, unit	交通 -communications 交給 -hand to, give to
482.	通	tūng	V: go through	交通 -communications 通知 -notice, notify 通信ywán -communications operator 通信 -communicate
483.	飛 (飞)	fēi	V: fly	飛機 -airplane 飛機chǎng -airfield 起飛 -take off (aero)
484.	洋	yáng	BF: ocean, foreign	太平洋-Pacific Ocean 大西洋-Atlantic Ocean
485.	英	yīng	BF: eminent, (England)	英國 -England 英文 -English 英里 -an English mile 英尺 -an English foot 英寸 -inch (English)

486.	里	lǐ	M: a Chinese mile	英里 -an English mile 海里 -nautical mile
487.	靣 面	myàn	BF: face	靣 jí - area 地靣 - ground, surface of the earth
488.	島	dǎu	N: island	海島 - island

B. 句子

1. 這個城的交通非常方便.有公共汽車,也有電車有出 dzū 的汽車,火車也從這兒經過.

2. 城外頭有飛機 chǎng. 飛機 chǎng 上的飛機都是最新的.

3. 這個城的交通這麼方便,風景又美,所以不少人到這兒來旅行.

4. 這個城就在太平洋旁邊兒.夏天不熱,冬天不冷.人人都喜歡這個地方.

5. 離這個城五英里左右有一條河.很多人,到河邊兒 dyàu 魚去.

6. 這個城的面 jí 不大,可是也不小.甚麼舖子都有.

7. 旅行的人也可以坐船到一個島上去玩兒去.

8. 島上有樹,有花,非常美,人可以在海邊兒 tǎng 下聽音樂.

C. Gù 事

很久以前,世界上的人不知道世界多大,交通的工 jyù 簡單極了.旅行的地方也不太遠.所以人人就知道地 chyóu 的一部分. Ōujou 人不知道有 Yǎjou 人, Yǎjou人也不知道有 Ōujou 人;更没想到地chyóu 上有美 jou 這一個地方了.

兩千年以前,中國有一個很有名的人到中國的西邊兒去.那是中國人到外國去最早的一次.幾百年以後,就有好些 Ōujou 人從中國的西部到中國來了.在一二七五年有一個 Ōujou 人到中國來旅行,並且在中國作事,一共在中國住了十七年.他寫了一本非常有意思的書,說中國的事情跟中國的風sú 甚麼的.他回到 Ōujou 去的時候,帶了很多中國的東西回去;也把很多中國的東西介紹給 Ōujou 人.

四百多年以前,又有一個非常有名的人.他想世界不是平的,是一個地chyóu,所以他

就坐船到Yǎjou 去.事情怎麽難,旅行的情sying 怎麽危險,他都不管.在船上他們走了幾個月.他們天天所看見的就是海,沒看見别的東西.他們也沒看見甚麽島,陸地更不用說了.船上的人慢慢的就怕了,不想再往前走.可是那個人不肯,mìngling 他們還是往前走.他們非常生氣,想要打他,想要把他rēng 到海裏頭去.他們雖然那麽想,可是沒法子辦,還是服從了他的mìngling.

有一天他們忽然看見陸地了.所有的人高興極了.他們所看見的陸地,不是Yǎjou, 是美jou. 那是一四九二年的事情.

VI. WRITING

A. Writing (character 316-320)

休　息　乾

淨　春

淨 净 浄

B. Radicals

1.	亻	(man, 9)	as in:	休
2.	心	(heart, 61)	as in:	息
3.	乙	(bent, 5)	as in:	乾
4.	冫	(ice, 15)	as in:	淨
5.	氵	(water, 85)	as in:	淨
6.	日	(sun, 72)	as in:	春

LESSON 79

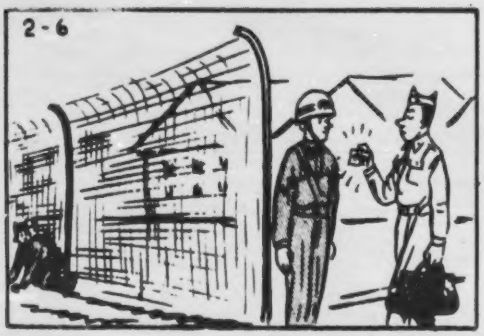
I. Military Subject

A. Dialogue 新兵白大海得到短期差jyà, 回家跟他母親白老太太談話.

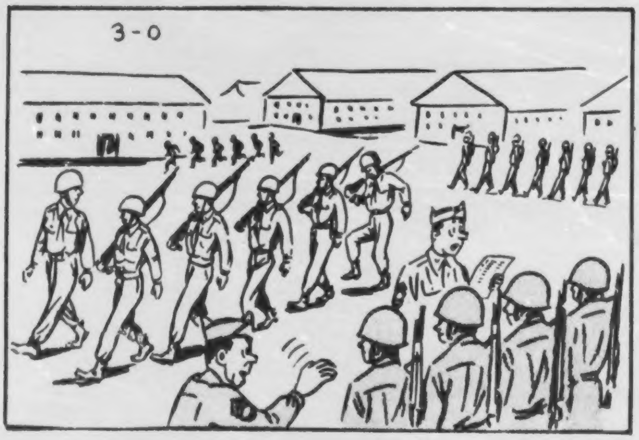
白老太太.大海,你怎麽回來了? 你不是在shòu jī本 syùnlyàn 麽?	Dàhǎi, how come you are back? Aren't you under basic training?
白.我拿到短期差jyà, 所以出來了. Shòu jī本 syùnlyàn 的時候,頭三個禮拜不能出來,以後就可以了.	I got a pass, so I came out. The first three weeks in basic training we are not allowed to come out. But we may do so after that period.
白老太太.你這次的短期差jyà 是幾天的?	For how many days is this pass valid?
白.就是兩天,禮拜天晚上七點得回去.	For only two days. I have to go back Sunday night at seven.
白老太太.跟你一塊兒 shòu jī本 syùnlyàn 的新兵都出來了麽?	Did all the recruits under training with you come out?
白.没都出來.有的没有短	Not all of them. Those

L. 79

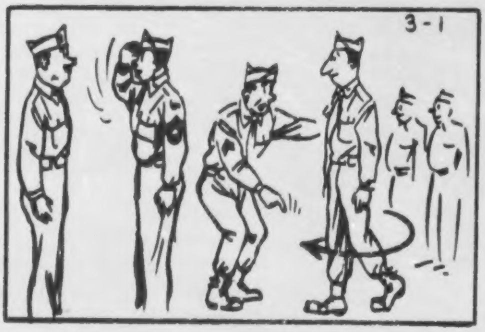
2-6



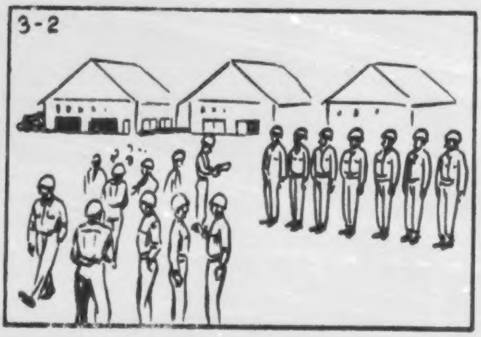
3-0



3-1



3-2



期差jyà, 就不能出來.	without a pass cannot come out.
白老太太.没有短期差-jyà 要出來了,怎麽樣?	What would happen if those without a pass came out?
白.那算是 shàn 離職 shǒu, 就很 máfan.	That would be absence without leave. There would be trouble.
白老太太:這些人没有短期差jyà 怎麽出來呢?	How do people without passes come out?
白.他們可以 pá chyáng 出來. 要是鐵sz̄wǎng 底下有 dùng, 也可以 pá 出來,不過要是讓别人看見去報告了, syàn兵 lì刻就把他關起來.	They can climb over the wall, or they can come out through a hole under the wire entanglement. But if they were seen and reported to the military police, they would be locked up immediately.
白老太太:你可别作這樣的事.當兵就得作一個好兵.别作 fàn法的事.	Don't you ever do that. Be a good soldier. Don't do anything against the law.
白:一定!一定!	All right!
白老太太:你在營chyū 過	How are you doing in

的怎麼樣?	the camp?
白: Shòu jī本syùnlyàn的時候很忙,也很lèi. 我們那個單位的士官長很lìhai,别的士官也都那樣兒.甚麼都要管,甚麼都不能不好好作.	In basic training we are all very busy and also very tired. The sergeants in our unit are all very strict. Other sergeants are the same. They mind everything we do. We can't do anything improperly.
白老太太:你們一天裏都作些甚麼?	What do you do in the course of a day?
白.新兵最要緊的是教lyàn,所以每天早上一jíhé,就到教lyànchǎng去.教lyàn官教我們各種動作.	The most important thing for the recruits is drilling. We go to the drill field as soon as we assemble every morning. The drill masters teach us all kinds of movements.
白老太太: Jíhé地點在那兒?	Where is the assembly point?
白:就在我們營房前頭.	Right in front of our barracks.
白老太太:這些動作都容易作麼?	Are these movements all easy to perform?

白:不都容易.我最怕作 syàng左 jwǎn, syàng 右 jwǎn 跟 syàng 後 jwǎn. 我的下士教了我很久,我才學會了的.	Not all are easy. I am most afraid of doing "left face", "right face", and "about face". I did not know them well enough until the corporal taught me for a long time.
白老太太:要是你老學不會, fá 不 fá 你?	If you couldn't learn them, would you be punished?
白:我的士官都很好,很願意把我們教好.就是我老學不會,也一樣很 dž 細的教我.	Our sergeants are all pretty good and are willing to teach us well. Even if I could not learn them well, they would still teach me patiently.
白老太太:你這三個禮拜老在營 chyū 裏麽?	Were you in the fort all the time during these three weeks?
白:我們住在營 chyū, 可是有的時候也到離營-chyū 不遠的幾個營地 shòu syùnlyàn.	We lived in the fort, but sometimes we went to nearby camps to receive training.
白老太太:營 chyū 跟營地有甚麽不一樣?	What is the difference between a fort and a camp?

白：營 chyū 裏有很多房子，是預備用幾十年的.營地是 lín 時的.用幾天幾個禮拜或是幾個月就不用了.	A fort has many houses for many years' use. Camps are temporary. They are used for only a few days, a few weeks, or several months.
白老太太：你們在營 chyū 裏頭吃得好不好？	Do you eat well at the fort?
白：當然不能跟您作的飯比.跟我以前在學校飯廳裏吃的差不多.	Of course it can not be compared with your cooking. It was about the same as the food I had at the mess-hall in school.
白老太太：你們一天吃三 dwùn 飯.要是你 è 了想吃點兒甚麽，也可以買麽？	You eat three meals a day. If you were hungry and wanted to eat something, could you buy anything?
白：可以.我們可以到 jyù 樂* 部去買點心，bīngjīlíng，jyá 肉 myànbāu，甚麽的.	Yes, we can go to the Club to buy all kinds of refreshments, ice-cream, sandwiches, and so forth.
白老太太：貴不貴？	Are they expensive?

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*樂 is pronounced here as lè.

白:不但不貴,比外頭還要便宜一半.	Not only are they inexpensive, but they are cheaper than outside by one half.
白老太太:你們在營 chyū-裏,外頭的 syāu 息都知道麽?	Do you get any news from outside when you are in camp?
白:都知道.我們可以聽無線電,可以看報.	We know all about them. We can listen to the radio or read the papers.
白老太太:你那個營 chyū-的長官是誰?	Who is your post commander?
白:是 shr̄ 長李明少將.	A division commander. He is Major General Lee Ming.
白老太太:好像是你父親的朋友.	It seems that he is your father's friend.
白:是的.他跟父親是中學 túng 學.兩個禮拜以前,他把我叫到他的辦公-shr̀ 去,跟我談了半天.	Yes, he and father were schoolmates in high school. Two weeks ago he called me to his office and talked to me for quite a while.
白老太太:都談了些甚麽?	What did you talk about?
白:他說他跟父親是好朋友,希望我好好兒 shòu-	He said he was father's good friend and hoped that I would

syùnlyàn作一個好軍人.他還讓我回來的時候,替他問您好.	behave myself during training and become a good soldier. He also asked me to give you his regards when I came home.
白老太太:你再看見你的長官李 shr長,也給我問他好,別忘了.	When you see your division commander again, don't forget to give him my regards too.
白:我一定忘不了.	I definitely won't forget it.
白老太太:你的 jyǎu 怎麼了? 走路好像不太方便 shr 的.	What is the matter with your feet? You seem to have trouble walking.
白:是在營裏跑步的時候跑多了, jyǎu 有點兒 téng.	We had too much double time march during the drill. My feet hurt a little.
白老太太:今天你睡覺以前,把 jyǎu 放在熱水裏半個鐘頭,明天就可以好多了.	Before you go to bed tonight, soak your feet in hot water for half an hour. They will be better tomorrow.
白:我一定那麼作.我現在 è 了,您給我一點兒吃的吧!	I will certainly do that. I am hungry now. Can you give me something to eat?
白老太太:我不知道你回	I didn't know you were

來,家裏就有點兒 kǎu 肉.
我給你作兩個 jyá 肉-
myàn 包吃吧.

coming. We only have a little roast pork in the house. I'll make you a couple of sandwiches.

B. Questions

1. 我們學校有沒有俱樂部？
2. 俱樂部裏都有些甚麼玩兒的？
3. 為甚麼營區得有兵俱樂部？
4. 你們那個是甚麼單位？
5. 你們那個單位有多少人？
6. 新兵教練的動作都是誰教的？
7. 新兵受基本訓練的時候，動作不對為甚麼不行？
8. 新兵一報到就可以請短期差假麼？
9. 兵的短期差假平常有幾天？
10. 美國的公路是不是世界上最多的？
11. 從學校到舊金山走那條公路？
12. 兵犯了法得關起來麼？
13. 我們上課的時候，得把門關起來麼？
14. 軍人為甚麼得服從長官的命令？
15. 你的長官是誰？
16. 軍隊攻擊敵人以前得先集合麼？
17. 你們早上集合麼？

18. 新兵受基本訓練的時候誰訓練他們?

19. 新兵為甚麼得服從教練官?

20. 為甚麼營區都得有教練場?

21. 上課的時候,你臨時有事得離開,你跟誰說?

22. 你到這個學校來的目的是甚麼?

23. 你喜歡不喜歡爬山? 為甚麼?

24. 跑步走累不累?

25. 長途行軍的時候,老是跑步走麼?

26. 擅離職守是甚麼意思?

27. 軍人為甚麼不能擅離職守?

28. 從城東走高街(High St.)到學校來向那邊轉?

29. 兵得學向左轉麼?

30. 向左轉比向右轉容易麼?

31. 向後轉容易不容易作?

32. 你在那兒受的基本訓練?

33. 今天報上有甚麼消息?

34. 學生為甚麼不可以偷偷的離開學校?

35. 鐵絲網有甚麽用 ?

Interrogation Guide

Interrogator: Int.   Prisoner of War: POW.

Int: 你的名字叫甚麽？	What is your name?
POW: 我的名字叫錢思遠.	My name is Chyán Szywǎn.
Int: 這是你的差 jyà 證麽？	Is this your pass?
POW: 是的.我請了一個短期差 jyà.	Yes, I requested a pass.
Int: 三天以内算是短期差 jyà 麽？	Is it considered a pass if issued for less than three days?
POW: 三天以内算是短期差 jyà.	If issued for less than three days, it is considered a pass.
Int: 這張差 jyà 證是誰給你的？	Who gave you this pass?
POW: 這是士官長給我的.	It was given to me by the sergeant.
Int: 你是在那兒被我們 fúlwǒ 的？	Where were you captured by us?
POW: 是在河邊兒.	On the river bank.
Int: 在河的那一邊兒？	On which side of the river?
POW: 河的南邊兒,要是在河的北邊兒,你們就沒法子 fúlwǒ 我了.	On the south side of the river. Had I been on the north side, you would not have captured me.
Int: 你們的 jèn 地是在河	Is your position

的北邊兒麽？	on the north side of the river?
POW:河北邊兒有我們的軍-dwèi.	We have troops on the north side of the river.
Int:你們的 sžling部離那條河幾英里？	How many miles is that river from your headquarters?
POW:我知道得不太清楚.	I don't know very clearly.
Int:為甚麽你知道我們的jèn地在河的南邊兒還 gǎn tōutōu兒的過來？	Why did you dare to sneak through, knowing that our position on the south side of the river?
POW:我不知道你們的 jèn-地在河的南邊兒.我没tōutou兒的過來.	I did not know your position was on the south side of the river. I did not sneak over.
Int:你没tōutōu兒的過來,為甚麽你從鐵sžwǎng 底下pá-過來？	If you did not sneak over, why did you crawl under the wire entanglement?
POW:因為我想這麽走近一點兒不知道進了你們的營地.	Because I thought it was closer that way. I did not realize I entered your camp.
Int:你本來要到那兒去？	Where did you want to go originally?

POW:我聽說有一個朋友住在河以南的一個地方,想去看看他.	I heard that a friend lived somewhere on the south side of the river, and I was thinking of visiting him.
Int:你的朋友叫甚麼名字?那個地方叫甚麼?	What is your friend's name? What is the name of that place?
POW:我的朋友叫王貴,那個地方叫王家山.	My friend is called Wáng Gwèi. That place is called Wang's Hill.
Int:王家山是在河的南邊兒麼?	Is Wang's Hill on the south side of the river?
POW:我想是在河的南邊兒.我對於這個地方的情syíng知道得不太清楚,也許錯了.	I think it is on the south side of the river. I am not too sure about the situation of this place. Maybe I am wrong.
Int:我們jyǎn查你的口dài兒裏頭有地tú.你一定不會不知道這兒地方的情syíng.	That bag of yours we checked had maps in it. You are bound to know about the situation of this place.
POW:我口dài兒裏有地tú麼?也許是我從前放	Did I have maps in my bag? Probably they were put in some time ago. I

	在裏頭的我都忘了.	forgot all about them.
Int:	不但是地tú, 並且是軍事地tú. 你說去看看朋友, 為甚麽帶軍事地tú?	Not only are they maps, they are military maps. You said you were on your way to see your friend, why take military maps along?
POW:	也許是我 shòusyùn 的時候用的, 一直放在口 dài 兒裏頭, 沒拿出來.	I probably used them when I was under training, and they were there in the bag all this time I did not take them out.
Int:	你口 dài 兒裏頭有很多人的名字, 跟地jř, 這些名單有甚麽用?	In your bag is also a list of names and addresses. What is the use of this list?
POW:	都是我的朋友跟他們的地jř.	They are the names and addresses of my friends.
Int:	名單上頭沒有住在王家山叫王貴的.	There is no one on the list by the name of Wang Gwei, living in Wang's Hill.
POW:	他是我從前的朋友. 聽說現在住在王家山, 所以沒有他的地jř.	He is my former friend. I heard that he lives now in Wang's Hill. Therefore I don't have his address.
Int:	你是 tōutōu 兒到這兒來	You sneaked into this

	作 mimi 工作的麼? 你想跟誰 lyánlwò?	place to do secret work, didn't you? Whom did you intend to contact?
POW:	我不是來作甚麼 mimi 工作的,也沒想跟誰 lyánlwò. 我已經告訴你了,是去看朋友的.	I did not come to do secret work, nor did I intend to contact anybody. I've already told you that I was about to visit a friend.
Int:	跟你一塊兒出來的有幾個人?	How many people came out with you?
POW:	一共就有兩個人.	We were two altogether.
Int:	可是那個人告訴我們說一共有八個人.	But that man told us you were eight people altogether.
POW:	我不知道他說的是甚麼意思.我就知道就是他跟我一塊兒出來的.他要到王家山去玩兒.	I don't know what he meant. I only know that he was with me, and he was going to Wang's Hill to visit.
Int:	你們是在那個單位工作的?	In which unit did you work?
POW:	那個單位是第一連第二排.	In the 2nd platoon of the First Company.

Int:你們的連部在那兒?	Where is your company headquarters?
POW:在河的北邊兒兩個小山的中jyān.	On the north side of the river between two small hills.
Int:再往北去,那些地方怎麼樣?	How are the places further north?
POW:再往北去是平地.往西北去就是海àn.	Further north there is a plain. Towards the northwest there is only the seacoast.
Int:你們連部跟海àn中jyān有沒有鐵路或是飛機chăng?	Is there a railway or an airport between your Company and the seacoast?
POW:有一條鐵路從海àn往東去,不經過我們連部.鐵路以北有一個飛機chăng.	There is a railway from the coast to the east, but it doesn't go thru our Co. To the north of the railway there is an airport.
Int:你們是在那個海àn dēng陸的麼?	Did you land on that coast?
POW:我們就是在那個海àn dēng陸的.	Yes, we landed on that coast.
Int:你們的jìhwa是再往南	Is your plan to attack

	進 gūng 麼 ?	toward the south?
POW:	我不知道.這幾天没事,所以想找朋友.我可以回去麼 ?	I don't know. I didn't have anything to do these days. So I wanted to look up some friends. May I go now?
Int:	你現在是我們的 fúlwǒ,不能回去.	You are our prisoner now, you can't go.
POW:	要是過了時候我還不回去報到,士官長就要說我 shàn 離職 shǒu,一定要 fá 我的.	If I don't get back and check in before check-in time, the sergeant will charge me AWOL and will punish me.
Int:	我想你 rùwǔ 的日子不太久吧?	I don't think you have been in the service very long, have you?
POW:	我不明白你的意思.	I don't understand what you mean.
Int:	我想你是新兵吧?	I suppose you are a recruit, aren't you?
POW:	我剛 rùwǔ 不久. Shòu 完了 syùn 就被他們送到這兒來了.	Not long after I got into the service and finished my training, they sent me here.
Int:	你不用着jí.你是我們的 fúlwǒ.現在要聽我們的 mingling.	You don't have to worry. You are our POW. Now you have to obey our orders.

明天我還要問你一點兒事.

I have some more questions for you tomorrow.

Vocabulary

147.	dānwèi	單位	N:	unit
148.	dùngdzwò	動作	N:	movement
149.	dwǎnchī-chāijyà	短期差假	N:	pass
149.1	chǐng dwǎnchī-chāijyà	請短期差假	VO:	to request a pass
150.	dwùn	頓	M:	(for meal)
151.	gūnglù	公路	N:	highway
152.	gwānchilai	關起來	RV:	lock up
153.	jǎnggwān	長官	N:	superior officers
154.	jíhé	集合	V:	assemble
154.1	jíhé dìdyǎn	集合地點	N:	rendezvous point
155.	jyàulyàn	教練	V/N:	drill/coach
155.1	jyàulyàngwān	教練官	N:	drill master
155.2	jyàulyànchǎng	教練場	N:	drill field
156.	jyùlèbù	俱樂部	N:	club
157.	línshŕ	臨時	SV/A:	temporary/ temporarily
158.	mùdì	目的	N:	aim, goal
159.	pá chyáng	爬牆	VO:	climb a wall
159.1	pá	爬	V:	climb; crawl
160.	pǎubùdzwǒ	跑步走	N:	double time march
161.	shànlí-jŕshǒu	擅離職守	PH:	absence without leave
162.	syàng.....jwàn	向……轉	PH:	turn toward.....
162.1	syàng dzwǒ jwàn	向左轉	PH:	left face

162.2	syàng yòu jwàn	向右轉	PH: right face
162.3	syàng hòu jwàn	向後轉	PH: about face
163.	syāusyi	消息	N: news, information
164.	tōutōude	偷偷的	A: secretly
165.	túngsywé	同學	N: school mate
166.	tyěszwǎng	鐵絲網	N: wire entanglement

III. Grammar Analysis

1. "SO FAR AS THAT IS CONCERNED....., HOWEVER,......" - A verb stands as the topic (and subject) of the first clause, having the sense: "So far as doing so-and-so is concerned". The same verb (positive or negative) is linked to this topic by the verb shr̀ meaning here "the situation is". The second clause, introduced by an adverb, such as kěshr, jyòushr, búgwo, introduces an exception to the general pronouncement.

Yùng	shr yùng ,	búgwò	wǒmen	hái	yùng	běnshěngditú.
(So far as using is concerned,	we use them,	but	we	also	use	the map of this province.)

Dūngsyi hǎu	shr hǎu ,	jyòushr	tài gwèi.
(So far as the quality of the things is concerned,	it's good ,	but	it is too expensive.)

Chyù	shr chyù ,	kěshr	wǒmen kǔngpa dàude wǎn dyǎr.
(So far as going is concerned,	we are going,	but	we may arrive a little late.)

1.1 Exercise: Make sentences in this pattern, answering the following questions:

Nǐ búhwèi kāi mén ma?
Nǐ gēn wǒmen chūchyu wár ma?
Nǐ chr̄ Jūnggwo fàn buchr̄?
Wǒ shwōde dwèi budwèi?
Nǐ kàn wǒ mǎide jèijang hwàr pyányi bupyányi?

1.2 Exercise: Let one student make up a question that requires a V-shr-V answer. Let a second student answer it.

2. INTRODUCTORY EXPRESSIONS - Many introductory expressions fit into the following pattern in which the "object" of the sentence is a clause rather than a single word:

Wǒmende	mùdì	shr̀	hūngjì	dírende	jèndì.
(Our	aim	is	to bombard	the enemy	position.)

Tā shwōde	shr̀	míngtyan	chyù.
(What he said	was	that he was going tomorrow.)	

Jīntyande syāusyi	shr̀	tāde fùchin	dàule	Měigwo	le.
(The news today	is	that his father	has arrived at the	United States.)	

2.1 Exercise - Make sentences on this pattern, using as introductory expressions the following phrases in their Chinese equivalent:

It is my opinion that.......
What I said to him was that....
This morning's news is that....
His purpose is to .....
My method is to ......

IV. Interpretation Drill

一個中國人李明在街上 pèng 見一個美國兵包文.他們兩個人談話,一個會說中國話的兵,給他們 fānyi.

李:你昨天告訴我你是個新兵,對不對?	You told me yesterday that you were a recruit. Is that right?
包:我是個新兵.	Yes, I am a recruit.
李:你 shòu 了幾個月的 jī-本 syùnlyàn?	How many months of training did you have?
包:我 shòu 了六個月的 jī-本 syùnlyàn.	I had six months of training.
李:你們天天得上教 lyàn-chǎng 麽?	Did you have to go to the drill field every day?
包:我們每天多半在教-lyànchǎng 上 shòu syùnlyàn. 每天早上 jíhé. Jíhé 的時候,教 lyàn 官點名.	We were on the drill field most of the day every day. We assembled every morning, and the drill masters called the rolls.
李:最先你們學甚麽?	What did you learn first?
包:我們學「lì 正」「shāu息」	We learned "attention",

「chí 步走」「syàng 左 jwǎn」「syàng 右 jwǎn」「syàng 後-jwǎn」「跑步走」甚麽的.	"at ease", "quick time march", "left face", "about face", "double time march" and so forth.
李:這幾種動作都很簡單,很容易.	These movements are all very simple and easy.
包:説着很簡單,很容易,可是作的時候就不太容易了.特别是所有的兵都得作得很對.	It is easier said than done, especially when all the soldiers have to do it right.
李:長官跟你説話的時候你得怎麽作?	What do you have to do when the superior officer talks to you?
包:有時候「lì正」,有時候「shāu 息」.注意他要説的話,就是服從 mingling 的意思.服從 mingling 是軍人最要緊的職 wù.	Sometimes I stand "at attention", sometimes "at ease". Paying attention to what he says is to obey his orders. Obeying orders is the most important duty of the soldiers.
李:「Lì正」的時候可以隨便「shāu 息」麽?	Can you be "at ease" when you please when you are "at attention"?
包:不行,得有 mingling 才可以.	No, only when we have an order to do so.

李:「Shāu 息」lèi 麽?	Is "at ease" tiresome?
包:「Shāu 息」没有「lì 正」那麽 lèi.	"At ease" is not as tiresome as "attention".
李:「Chí 步走」跟「跑步走」一樣不一樣?	Is "quick time march" the same as "double time march"?
包:「Chí 步走」慢,「跑步走」快.	"Quick time march" is slow; "double time march" is fast.
李: Jíhé 的時候為甚麽跑步?	Why is "double time march" used when assembling?
包:軍 dwèi 裏的甚麽動作都得快.	All movements of the troops have to be fast.
李:你們的教 lyàn 官 lìhai 不 lìhai?	Are your drill masters strict?
包:你的意思是對於教 lyàn 軍 dwèi 他們的 tài 度怎麽樣麽?	Do you mean their attitude toward drilling troops?
李:那就是我的意思.	That is what I mean.
包:我的意思是他們的法子很有 syàulyù. 要是我們作錯了,他們一定要	I think their methods are very effective. If we make a mistake, they would correct us until

改我們,一直到我們作對了才行.	we were doing right.
李:動作作錯了,教 lyàn 官 fá 不 fá 你們?	Do the drill masters punish you if your movements are wrong?
包:動作錯了不是 fàn 法,當然不會 fá 我們.	When our movements are wrong, we have not committed any crime. Of course, we would not be punished.
李:有的教 lyàn 官很 lihai. 新兵動作錯了就生氣. 一生氣就想要 fá 他們. 你們沒有這樣的教lyàn官麽?	Some drill masters are very strict. When recruits make a mistake, they get very angry. When they are angry, they are inclined to punish them. Don't you have any drill masters like that?
包:大概我們的新兵很 tsūng明.我們的教lyàn官都沒生過氣,也沒fá過誰.	Probably our recruits are very smart. Our drill masters never got angry nor did they punish anybody.
李:你們都喜歡你們的教lyàn官吧?	I suppose you all like your drill masters.
包:喜歡是喜歡,可是沒讓他們知道.	We do, but we wouldn't let them know about it.

李:你們 shòu syùn 的 時候,有没有新兵 shàn 離職shǒu 的 ?	When you had training did you have anyone absent without leave?
包:不太多.我們多半都是自己願意當兵的,都守 gwēijyu.	Not many. Most of us volunteered to join the military service. All of us obey regulations.
李:你們營 chyū 的 myànji 大不大 ?	Is the area of your camp large?
包:我們營chyū 的 myànji 大概很大 .	The area of our camp is probably very large.
李:多大 ?	How large?
包:那我就不知道了 .	That I don't know.
李:你們營chyū 的四邊兒都有鐵sžwǎng 麽 ?	Is your camp surrounded by wire entanglements?
包:我没全走過,所以我不知道 .	I have never walked around it, therefore I don't know.
李:你一 shòu 完 jī 本 syùnlyàn他們就把你送到這兒來了麽 ?	Were you sent here as soon as you finished training?

包:是的.	Yes.
李:你的連部在山的後頭麽?	Is your company headquarters behind the hill?
包:不,在兩個山的中jyān.	No, it is between two hills.
李:連部四邊兒有没有fángyù工事?	Are there any defense works around company headquarters?
包:有.因為是在兩個山的中jyān, 所以敵人很難進gūng. 我們要進gūng敵人dàu是不難.	Yes. Since it is between two hills, it is difficult for the enemy to attack. However, it is not difficult for us to attack the enemy.
李:從你們的連部到西北部的海àn,有没有鐵路?	Is there a railway between your company headquarters and the northwestern part of the coast?
包:從海àn起鐵路有是有,可是一直往東去,不經過我們的連部.	There is a railway from the coast, but it goes east and not through our company headquarters.
李:從海àn到你們連部怎麽走?	How does one get to your company headquarters from the coast?
包:有兩條路:一條路從海àn一直往南走,還有一	There are two routes. One is to go south from the coast, an-

條路是坐火車往東走,到了一個小城,再從大路往南走.	other is to go east by train. When you get to a small town, you turn on the main road to the south.
李:中jyān有沒有河?	Is there a river in between?
包:沒有,就是兩個山以南才有.	No, there is a river only to the south of those two hills.
李:現在晚了.我們一塊兒去吃飯吧.	It is getting late. Let us go and eat.
包:好.	Okay.

V. READING

A. Characters (Nos. 489-495)

489.	受	shòu	V: undergo, suffer, endure	受 syùn (練)-receive training 受 fá -receive punishment
490.	基	jī	BF: base	基本 -basic 基本 syùn練 -basic training
491.	練	lyàn	BF: to train, practice	syùn 練-training 基本 syùn 練 -basic training 教練 -drill, coach 教練官-drillmaster 教練場 -drill field
492.	場 塲 场	cháng	BF: field	教練場-drill field 飛機場-airfield
493.	向	syàng	CV: toward	向...jwǎn -turn toward ......

				向…看 -look toward
494.	集	jí	BF: to assemble	集合 -gather, rendezvous 集團軍 -army group
495.	合	hé	V: join	集合 -gather, rendezvous 合起來 -to put (things) together; to close 合shr̀ -suitable, fit 合gé -to meet the qualifications, be competent

B. 句子

1. 飯廳的傢具壞了,叫人來修理吧.
2. 結婚那天,他對他太太說:「我們小事別爭論,大事到法庭去」我想他有精神病.
3. 長島在大西洋,離舊金山三千多英里,從這兒向東飛,幾個鐘頭就到了.
4. 證人決定被告沒犯法,原告聽見了非常不高興.
5. 美國人過節的時候,常玩兒音樂,跳wǔ.
6. 他說,去看眼科大夫費錢,自己就隨便用了點兒藥.現在他的眼睛很壞,真可惜!
7. 查一查我們要去旅行的那些地方的面ji有多大.
8. 你每天抽四包烟,不久你就要病了.
9. 推草是一種很好的勞動,我明天就開始了.
10. 叫你到五金材料行去買子彈是誰的主意?

白大為常常聽說當兵生活非常有意思.不但可以到世界上有名的地方去看看各國的風俗,並且穿得好,吃得好.所以他就決定要當兵.他最喜歡旅行.地chyóu上無論甚麼地方,就是北極也想去看一看.他到營chyū去受基本syùn練的時候是一個夏天.因為他很高興,雖然天氣熱得lihai他也不在hu.他報到的時候,他領了軍服跟別的裝備.吃飯的時候,有肉,有菜,有水gwǒ,有bīngjīlíng.他想當兵真好,ywè想ywè高興.

他跟別的新兵在教練場集合的時候,一個上士跟他們說話.那個上士客氣極了,告訴新兵一點兒軍人的職務,軍dwèi的gwēijyu:出門的時候別忘了關燈,關chwānghu甚麼的.還怕新兵不知道電yǐng院在那兒,兵jyù樂部在那兒,所以都詳詳細細的告訴了他們了.那個上士的tài度好極了.

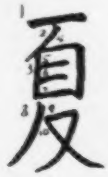
等到上士離開的時候,白大為問別的新

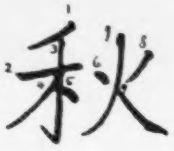
兵說:「剛才說話的那個人是誰?」另外一個新兵回dá說:「他是我們的母親!」

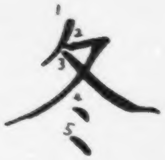
第二天上士叫白大為到營chyū的chú房去作事情.白大為說:「這種事情可以用機chi作,又省事,又省時候」上士說:「你想你是甚麼東西?」

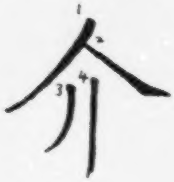
VI. WRITING

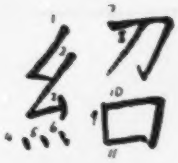
A. Writing (characters 321-325)











B. Radicals

1. 夊 (walk, 35) as in: 夏
2. 禾 (grain, 115) as in: 秋
3. 冫 (ice, 15) as in: 冬
4. 人 (man, 9) as in: 介
5. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 紹

VOCABULARY INDEX

B

			LESSON
bài nyán	IE/VO:	New Year congratulations/ to pay New Year call	76
bài jyé	IE/VO:	seasonal greetings/to offer seasonal greetings	76
bài shòu	IE/VO:	birthday best wishes/offer birthday wishes	76
bàngūngshr̀	N:	office	72
bàu	V:	hold; caress; embrace	74
bàugàu	V/N:	report	75
bāukwò	V:	include	75
bèibāu	N:	knapsack; sack	75
bèigàu	N/V:	defendant/be accused, be sued	77
bèijāng	N:	chevron	75
gēbèi	N:	arms	75
bīngkē	N:	branch (Army)	75
bīngjīlíng	N:	ice cream	73
búdzàihu	Ph:	don't mind, don't care	73

C

chǎndz	N:	spade, shovel	72
chángtú syíngjyūn	N:	long distance march	75
chángtú dyànhwà	N:	long distance telephone	75
chēlyàng	N:	vehicle	75
chìshwěi	N:	soda (pop)	73
chōutì	N:	drawers	72
chūtíng dzwòjèng	Ph:	to testify in court	77
chútóu	N:	hoe	72

D

dǎkai	V:	open (open up)	72
dǎlyè	V/N:	to hunt/hunting	72
dǎ pái	VO:	play cards	74
Dàsyīyáng	N:	Atlantic Ocean	78
dāi	V:	to stay; live	76
dānwèi	N:	unit	79
dǎu	N:	island	78
hǎidǎu	N:	island	78
dàulǐ	N:	reason, principles	74
dǐsyà	N:	underneath	77
dìbǎn	N:	floor	72
dìchyóu	N:	globe; earth	78

			LESSON
dìjř	N:	address	77
dìmyàn	N:	land surface	78
dìsyàshr̀	N:	basement	73
dìtǎn	N:	rug	72
dìtú	N:	map	78
dùng	V:	to move, to touch	77
dùngdzwò	N:	movement	79
dwǎnchī-chāijyà	N:	pass	79
chǐng dwǎnchī-chāijyà	VO:	to request a pass	79
dwōbàn	A:	mostly	78
dwùn	M:	(for meal)	79
dyàuyúgān	N:	fishing rod	72
dyàuyú	V/N:	to fish/fishing	72
džsyi	SV/A:	careful/carefully	73
dzwèi	SV:	drunk	74

F

fǎgwān	N:	judge	77
fǎtíng	N:	court of justice	77
fànfǎ	VO:	commit a crime, violate a law	75
fángdú myànjyù	N:	gas mask	75
fēng	N:	wind	74
fēngsú	N:	custom	76
fútsúng	V/N/SV:	obey/obedience/obedient	75

G

gāushān	N:	high mountain	78
gàu	V:	to sue	77
gēn	M:	(for long slender things)	72
gūngjyù	N:	tools	75
gūnglù	N:	highway	79
gūngsyǐ (dàusyǐ)	IE/V:	congratulations/congratulate	76
gwālyǎndāu	N:	razor	73
gwā(lyǎn)	V:	to shave	73
gwānchilai	RV:	lock up	79
gwǎnshr	SV:	be effective (for medicine, method)	73
gwójyā	N:	nation	78
gwòjyǎng	Ph:	you flatter me	76
gwòjyé	VO:	celebrate a festival	76
gwònyán	VO:	celebrate New Year	76

H

hǎiàn	N:	seacoast	78
héchilai	RV:	fold (as with a folding table, etc.)	72

			LESSON
hú	N:	lake	78
hwó	SV/V:	be alive/to live	76

J

jàn	V:	occupy	72
jāng	V:	open	74
jǎnggwān	N:	superior officers	79
jēnglwùn	V/N:	to argue/dispute	77
jèngrén	N:	witness	77
jīwěijyǒuhwèi	N:	cocktail party	74
jíhé	V:	assemble	79
jíhé dìdyǎn	N:	rendezvous point	79
jìlù	V/N:	to record/minutes (of meetings)	77
jŕwù	N:	duties	75
jřjyàu	V:	to instruct	76
júyi	N:	idea	74
jūngjyān	N:	middle	78
jwāngbèi	V/N:	equip/equipment	75
jyājyùbù	N:	furniture department	72
jyājyù	N:	furniture	72
jyān	N:	shoulders	75
jyānshang	N:	on the shoulders	75
jyǎndāu	N:	scissors	73
jyǎn	V:	to cut (with scissors)	73
jyāu	V:	give/assign (allow, let) turn over to	73
jyāutūng	N:	communications	78
jyàulyàn	V/N:	drill/coach	79
jyàulyàngwān	N:	drill master	79
jyàulyànchǎng	N:	drill field	79
jyǒupù	N:	liquor store	73
jyǒuyǎng	Ph:	I've longed to meet you	76
jyǒu	SV:	be long (of time)	76
hǎujyǒu (hěnjyǒu)	Ph:	for a long time	76
jyùlèbù	N:	club	79
jywǎn	N/V:	roll/roll (roll up)	72
jywédìng	V/N:	decide/decision	74

K

kāi dāndz	VO:	make a list	74
dāndz	N:	a list	74
kāihwèi	VO:	hold a meeting	74
kāishř	V/N:	start, begin/beginning	77
kělyán	V/SV:	pity/pitiful, pitiable (person)	74
kěsyī	SV/MA:	pitiful, pitiable/too bad, what a pity	74

		LESSON
kèchìhwà	N: courteous expressions	76
kǒudài	N: pocket; bag	78
L		
lándz	N: basket	73
láudùng fúwù	N: fatigue duty	75
láudùng	V/N: labor	75
fúwù	V/N: serve/service	75
líhwūn	VO/N: divorce/divorce	77
lǐfǎ	N/V: haircut	73
lǐfǎjyàng	N: barber	73
lǐfǎgwǎn	N: barber shop	73
lǐjyé	N: etiquette	76
lǐyóu	N: reason	77
línshŕ	SV/A: temporary/temporarily	79
lǐngjyàu	IE/VO: may I receive your instruction?	76
lùdì	N: land	78
Lwómǎ	N: Rome	76
lyóushén	VO/SV: take care/careful	73
lyùshr̄	N: attorney,lawyer	77
M		
méichì	N: (natural)(cooking) gas	72
Měijōu	N: America **(the continent)**	78
jōu	N: continent	78
ménpái	N: number of a house; doorplate	77
mùdì	N: aim, goal	79
myànjì	N: area	78
N		
Nánjí	N: South Pole	78
nùngchéng	RV: make into	74
P		
pá chyáng	VO: climb the wall	79
pá	V: climb; crawl	79
pǎubùdzwǒ	N: double time march	79
péishěnywán	N: jury	77
pèi(yàu)	V: to fill a prescription	73
píngdì	N: level (ground)	78
píngdz	N: bottle	73
-píng	M: a bottle of	73

S

			LESSON
sānfēnjryī	N:	one third	78
shànlí-jr̀shǒu	Ph:	absence without leave	79
shémmade	Ph:	and so forth	74
shēngháidz	VO:	to give birth to a baby	76
shēnghwǒ	VO:	light a fire	74
shēngr̀	N:	birthday	76
shěng	N:	province	78
Shèngjīng	N:	Bible	77
shǒulyóudàn	N:	hand grenade	75
shr̀byé hwēijāng	N:	insignia	75
shwěihú	N:	canteen	75
súhwà	N:	proverb, common saying	76
syà chí	VO:	play chess; play checkers	74
syàng...jwàn	Ph:	turn toward...	79
syàng dzwǒ jwàn	Ph:	left face	79
syàng yòu jwàn	Ph:	right face	79
syàng hòu jwàn	Ph:	about face	79
syāusyi	N:	news, information	79
syàulyù	N:	efficiency	75
syědz̀tái	N:	desk	72
syǐshr̀	N:	a joyful event (such as a wedding)	76
syínglidài	N:	duffel bag; barracks bag	75

T

tàidu	N:	attitude	74
Tàipíngyáng	N:	Pacific Ocean	78
tǎuyàn	V/SV:	dislike/disgusting	74
tíchu	V:	to bring out (ideas), propose demand	77
tí	V:	to raise, mention	77
tōutōurde	A:	secretly	79
tóufa	N:	hair	73
tsz̀dāu	N:	bayonet	75
tūng	V:	go through	75
túngsywé	N:	school mate	79
twēidz	N:	clippers	73
twēi	V:	clip (hair); to mow (grass) to push	73
tyàu wǔ	VO:	dance	74
tyàuwǔhwèi	N:	dancing party	74
tyěszwǎng	N:	wire entanglement	79

W

wénjyù	N:	stationery	72
wǔjīndyànlyàupù	N:	hardware store	72

Y

			LESSON
Yǎjōu	N:	Asia	78
yǎnjyǎng (jyǎngyǎn)	VO/N:	lecture, give a speech/speech	74
yàufāng	N:	prescription	73
kāi (yàufāng)	V:	prescribe/list	73
yàufáng	N:	drugstore; pharmacy	73
yàupyàn	N:	tablet (medicinal)	73
yè	N:	page	78
yǐwéi	V:	suppose, think that	75
yīnywè	N:	music	74
yīnywèhwèi	N:	musical concert	74
ywángàu	N:	plaintiff	77

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